New-York Daily Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Opening of the Term of Chancery—Cal. Freemont's Contingent Expenses—Minister Ambassador and — Why Commanders Remain Abroad—Politics and the Recess—Gossip, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 12, 1855.

The lawyers are gathering like eagles about their prey. In a few days the Court of Claims will open, and judgments and sentences against the government to the amount of one hundred millions, all contracted upon the shortest notice of the first term. There are over hundred and forty such cases on the docket, of which, this week perhaps involves the largest amount of money. In the winter of 1853, while Spain by which Florida was acquired, and the proceedings thereof, were opened. These various claims are many cases, all of which will be decided by the first one, on which a judgment is rendered.

The Government, through the able solicitor, Judge BLAIR, will oppose them, unless with remedy, either upon whatever ground not a precedent under which he is represented to be compelled on the consideration of other demand—and nothing, or which, as to the principle, have been long since settled. The claims party contend that the decision in this case will settle the point whether this is a Government. Counsel the people's. I dare that nothing less than a great deal of money will satisfy the claimants and their lawyers that the Court and the Government are not combined for their oppression.

I only mention this there is more litigation, and perhaps trouble of another sort in prospect, for solicitors to the Executive office throughout the Country, in favor of Colonel Fremont's claim, by his Secretary, under the old Spanish and Mexican laws. After a history of chivalrous and hard of services of a commander before the private Land Claims Commissioners, and the Supreme Court, the latter affirmed, at its last term, gave judgment in favor of Colonel Fremont. This, under the commonly received customs of the country authority and jurisdiction, would have settled the matter, but this was not the opinion of the Attorney General. According to the views of Col. Fremont and his friends, General Cushing has adopted a higher law than had ever been inspired to Mr. SEWARD, and has appealed from the Supreme Court in such a way as to keep the Colonel out of his lands. I am not informed of the pros or antes resorted to by the Attorney General, but presume that he has given directions to the law officers of the Government in California, to take measures for the enforcement of the act for keeping intruders off the public lands, orlands claimed to be of that character. The Squatter interest in connection with this vast litigated estate, is of course very powerful and that will be on the side of the Government, elsewhere prefer a the sheriff who never collects a rent to one who does. And while, at the present, the case wears this troublesome aspect, the not distant future is fated with pictures of ANTI-Benton, "Hail-Storm Jackson," "Big Thunderer," and their accompaniments.

There is less prospect than there was three weeks after the adjournment of the last Legislature, that Dr. CURTIS will bring before the Senate a case of contested election. The idea of claiming a seat in pursuance of the plurality vote which Dr. CURTIS received on several complaints, appears to have been abandoned. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the Senator has never the himself set up such a claim. Since the suggestion was first made by a paper in the Doctor's interest it has been theoretical that if allowed it would return WILSON'S seat, who was elected by a majority of the whole Legislature, only after a protracted contest, in the course of which Judge HAYWARD, and perhaps other candidates had received a plurality of votes. WILSON, then, for one, would quite certainly oppose the claim if presented to the Senate. The question of both branches of Congress, however, in these cases of contested election, has been to leave that a good thing may be almost always made by a compromise claiming to represent a very distant constituency, if his party friends control the House. He is sure of his mileage and per diem during the session, whether he gets the seat or not. [ADJUDAY.

The Recall of Mr. Crampton—The California Election—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Mexican Matters—Presidential Intrigues—Gen. Fremont, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 15, 1855.

The same adventurous speculator in Washington news, who informed the public of the arrival of the late President of Mexico in this city, incog., has, I perceive, contradicted the statement made by myself and others of the application of this Government for the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON. The contradiction is without the slightest particle of authority, is nothing but a random guess, and happens to be wholly untrue. What may have been the form of the representation to reference to Mr. CRAMPTON'S connection with the enlistments of recruits for the Crimea I do not pretend to affirm, but that it was equivalent to a request for his recall I have sufficient reasons for believing, and the substantial correctness of my former statement on the subject is confirmed by circumstances which have since come to my knowledge.

The only ground of complaint against the British diplomatic authorities in the United States, is, that they did not observe due respect for the forms of International Law. Had the Ministers of all the belligerent powers gone judiciously to work in a spirit of fair competition for the retainers for the service of their respective Governments, no fault would have been found with them; but the ostentatious violation of our neutrality laws by the Ministers and Consuls of one of them, has produced a disparity which cannot be settled except by the withdrawal of one or more of the offenders as a sacrifice to the dignity of the country.

The Know-Nothing triumph in California comes upon us with a subduing and sweeping effect of a waterspout in a mountain turn. To vary the figure, the "natives" have licked up the Democracy of the gold coast like a prairie fire. California, it will be remembered, was the one particular Free State which was to support PIERCE and the South in the new crusade against the North. It was the foundation stone of all their calculations, and the bottom of their plot. The bottom has fallen out, and the only certain Northern support of the sectional column has given way before half the intended weight was piled upon it. There is hope for California, there is hope for the entire Pacific region. The example of California will extend to Oregon and Washington, and in due time they will throw off that servile devotion to a mere name which gives to the shadow of Democracy such power in all new communities. I speak of Know-Nothingism, of course, only as an arbitrary designation for opposition to the present Administration and its policy. As to the distinctive principles of the party which had adopted the cognomen, and, most especially, as to the secrecy and obligatoriness of its organization, I regard them with feelings the opposite of favor and respect.

The brilliant success of the Republicans in Ohio has set the party managers here to the quick. There only was the battle joined on the new sectional issue made by the Administration, and Ohio rejects, by from 30,000 to 50,000 majority, the test of Slavery Extension and Missouri Mob Law in the Territories. In Pennsylvania special censor, and, in particular, the miserable contest over a Prohibitory Liquor Law—determined the result, and, as such transient and local issues generally do, gave to the Democrats a party triumph.

The MEXICAN Minister, Gen. ALMONTE, is preparing to leave our Capital, and to return to Mexico about the close of the month. Other than political causes operate to induce his departure. The health of Madame ALMONTE has suffered from the effects of our severe northern climate, and it is expected that the lady will pass the Winter in New-Orleans. The affairs of Mexico remain not only unsettled, but appear to be further from a settlement than at any time since the expulsion of SANTA ANA. It is evident that the Revolution was incomplete, and that a reaction set in before the chiefs who had brought it about were able to consummate it. Accordingly, no sooner has the most prominent Chief of the insurrection been chosen to the Presidency than the fighting commences. Already, within three months, there have been three Presidents, and the prospect is fair that ALVAREZ will not be the last within the year.

The masses of activity in intrigues for the Presidency has now arrived. Mr. DOUGLAS is elbowing himself into position. He pronounced a speech at Chicago, and prior to the election. The fever was declined on the part of the managers, on the ground that it would embarrass Mr. BUCHANAN. That danger is now past, and the candidate will be paraded by every means and on every occasion. Most of the country and particularly the Democracy is keeping themself before the people, it is consequently probable that he does not contemplate the arrangement to make Gen. FREMONT his own Commissary.

Col. FREMONT has applied to Gen. MCCLELLAN, Secretary of the Interior, for a patent to his late square leagues of land under the decision of the Supreme Court, in the celebrated Mariposa case. But an unexpected obstacle has interposed which precludes the issue of the patent. The Supreme Court directed the Circuit Court of California to enter a decree in accordance with its opinion. That decree was entered on the 31st of July, but on the 23d, the Court placed on record an appeal made by the U. S. District Attorney, against the Claims as entered, as not in conformity with the judgment of the Supreme Court, and granted a certificate that such appeal was valid and would be entertained. The completed record has not been received in Washington, but affidavits of these facts have been forwarded to the Department, and the Secretary declines to act until the reception of the record, contending that no final decree has been rendered as provided by the act of Congress relative to land claims in California. [AQUIDAY.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Treaty with Japan—The Japanese Interpretation Sustained.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The Japanese interpretation of the treaty is sustained by the Administration, and of course no efforts will be made on our part to compel the reception of American merchants on residents.

John Van Buren in St. Lawrence County.

CANTON, St. Lawrence Co., Tuesday, Oct. 16—9 P. M.

JOHN VAN BUREN addressed a large meeting at Canton this evening, Hon. JOHN FINE presided.

Mr. VAN BUREN commenced by taking up the resolutions of the State Convention of the 29th of August, relating to internal improvements, the financial policy of the State, the Maine Law, Know-Nothingism, and Slavery, and showed that the Democratic party occupied the true position upon all these questions. While he strongly disapproved of the passage of the Nebraska bill, he undertook to show that a faithful execution of all provisions would keep Kansas free. He commended the Administration for [illegible] and referred to the national position of the Democratic party in opposition to the Know-Nothings, and said that the security and peace of the country depended on upholding the Democratic party. He denounced fusion in all its shapes, and pronounced Mr. SEWARD a mere political agitator. He eulogised SILAS WRIGHT, and closed with a strong appeal to the Democracy of St. Lawrence to unite with their brethren throughout the State in achieving a victory, which he pronounced as certain as any future event could be.

Double Murder.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

Dr. HADELL, of Cumberland, and his clerk, named GRATT, were both murdered on Sunday last, near that place, by a German. They were enticed out to attend a sick woman, and their bodies were found this morning horribly mutilated. The murderer has been arrested, and the clothing, watch and pocket-books of the victims were found in his possession. The Doctor was formerly Commissioner of Health in this city.

The murders create great excitement. The head of Dr. HODEL was found buried [illegible] some distance from his body. It seems that after the murder of the Doctor the murderer enticed his student GRATT away, and then murdered him so as to be able to rob the office, which he did on Sunday night. The murderer is a German peddler, who broke jail recently at West Alexander.

GRATT has a mother in New-York. HODEL leaves a wife and two children, now on a visit to Baltimore.

From Rio Janeiro.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The bark *Amazon* has arrived here with a cargo of 4,000 bags of Coffee and three days later news from Rio. *Political and commercial affairs were unchanged. The* following vessels were left in port: ships *Janiver*, from Philadelphia, discharging; *Sparkling Sea*, from Boston. Barks *White Squall*, from New-York, waiting orders; *Mary Dale*, from Valparaiso; *St. James*, from Philadelphia; *Partisan*, waiting orders; *Roanoke*, for New-York; *Morning Star*, waiting. Brigs *Meteor*, from Bangor, waiting; *Frances Ellen*, from Boston.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

At Norfolk, on Saturday, there were seven new cases of yellow fever amongst returned refugees. On Sunday there were three deaths, including two of the new cases. The authorities recommend that absentees should not return before the 1st of November.

National Convention of Colored Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The Colored American Convention commenced its sessions in Franklin Hall, this morning. One hundred delegates were present from New-York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, including forty from the latter State. The Convention permanently organized in the afternoon, by electing AMOS G. BUMAN, of Connecticut, *President*. Among the *Vice Presidents* are GEORGE C. NELL and JAMES DUPPER, of New-York; *Dr. BIAS, of Pennsylvania*, and PETER A. BELL, of Massachusetts. The Secretaries are JACOB S. ROCK, *G. W. VENUS*, and GEORGE DENTON. No other business was transacted except the appointment of a Committee on Rules.

Fire at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday Oct. 16.

A fire occurred this morning in the frame buildings on the pier north of PATTEN'S steam mill, occupied by R. H. SHERWIN, agent of the Philadelphia propellers; VAN SANTVOORD & Co., steam-tug agents; ALLEN & MITCHELL, provision store; and WASHBURN & HALSEY, grain store. ALLEN & MITCHELL lost everything—insured for $1,500. WASHBURN & HALSEY'S loss is $2,500—insured by insurance. The losses of VAN SANTVOORD & Co. and R. H. SHERWIN were confined to their boats, &c.

Explosion of a Steam Tow-Boat.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The steam tug-boat *Seneca*, while towing a vessel through Randolph-street bridge, exploded her boilers, and was torn to pieces. The Captain (DONALDSON,) was killed. WM. J. VAUGHAN, the Engineer, is probably mortally wounded. C. D. STARNS, the owner of the boat, was badly scalded and otherwise wounded.

Senatorial Nominations.

ROME, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The American County Convention to-day nominated JOHN J. CARTER for Senator from this District.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The Republicans have nominated THOMAS E. HOPKINS, of Washington County, for Senator from the Tenth District, and the Know-Nothings have nominated JUDITH A. SMITH, also of Washington County, as their candidate for the same office.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 16.

Mr. PIERCE, late Senator from Ulster and Greene, was to-day nominated for reelection by acclamation.

Arrival of the Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The steamer *Alabama* has arrived here after a passage of sixty-two hours from New-York with 231 on board well.

The Station at Charlestown.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Marion* arrived here from New-York at 8 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday last are to hand, but they contain no news of interest.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—BELLINI'S Opera of "Norma" will be given to-night, with Miss EMMA HEATHER as *Adalgisa*, and Madame DE LA GRANGE as *Norma*. These should have good houses.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—There was no performance here last evening in consequence of the interposition of the municipal authorities, arising, it is said, from new great exertions on the previous night. Mayor WOOD had better leave the plaguebox, and him at the torture and extract the truth. Miss RACHEL will appear to-night in "Adrienne Lecouvreur."

Musical and Dramatic Items.

BOSTON.—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS are at the Boston Theatre.....At the Howard "Still Water" is on its last week. A burlesque has been produced here called "Rachel up, Who is to have her?" FLORENCE takes his benefit to-night.....PARODI gave a concert last evening at Music Hall.....The "Fall of Sebastopol" continues to attract good audiences to the National.

ALBANY.—Miss GRANGER and Mr. W. R. GOODALL are at the Green-street Theatre.....GOTTSCHALK gives a concert here on Monday.

TROY.—Mr. W. MARSHALL plays at the Museum here for six nights more.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Mr. GEORGE JAMISON has been starring it here.

CLEVELAND.—Mrs. ISIDORA CLARK announces a grand concert here.....Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE completed her engagement at the Athenæum on Saturday.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and Mr. BOURCICAULT have been playing here with signal success. As many people as would fill the house have been turned nightly from the door, and the manager of the Theatre, to satisfy the public, endeavored to buy off Mr. BOURCICAULT'S Baltimore engagement, with what success we know not. Miss AGNES ROBERTSON was announced to take her benefit on Saturday evening.

CHICAGO.—Mr. MURDOCH is playing at the theatre here. The HUTCHINSON'S have given one or two concerts.

ST. LOUIS.—At the People's Theatre Mr. and Mrs. EDDY; at the St. Louis Theatre stock company benefits.

CINCINNATI.—Miss KIMBERLEY is attracting good audiences at the National Theatre.

ROCHESTER.—Mr. J. R. ROBERTS is at the Metropolitan; also, Mrs. NOAH.

DETROIT.—Miss CECILIA and Miss OLIVE LOGAN are at MACFARLAND'S Metropolitan Theatre.... PAUL JULLIEN and ADELINA PATTI give a grand concert at Firemens' Hall to-night.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—PARODI and party give a concert here on Friday evening.....Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, the Boston prima donna, who made a successful *début* last Monday week, gave a concert in the same city on Tuesday.....Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT and Miss FANNY VINING are at FORBES' Theatre.

PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. BOKER'S tragedy, "Francesca da Rimini," is to be produced at the Walnut-street Theatre, shortly, with Mr. DAVENPORT in his original character.

BALTIMORE.—Mr. J. E. OWENS is at the Arch. The FLORENCES are at the Holliday-street; and the CHARLESONS at Dawson's.

PITTSBURG.—The Baby Show is in operation here; commenced yesterday. At the theatre, Mr. JAMES BENNETT, the tragedian, is doing the legitimate.

BUFFALO.—Mr. PROCTOR commenced an engagement at the Metropolitan on Monday.

NEW-ORLEANS.—We clip the following description of Mr. BOURCICAULT'S new theatre from the New-Orleans *Picayune*:

THE GAIETY THEATRE.—This new theatre is going on rapidly towards its completion. It is up, and covered, and seated and staged, and nearly ornamented. It will undoubtedly be completed by the middle of November, and fully ready with all its decorations, finishings and furnishings for the proposed opening on the evening of the 3d of December.

The model of the interior of the theatre has been prepared entirely from the sketches of Dr. BOURICAULT himself, and, from what has been told us of its details, we are prepared to find it at once tasteful and elegant in the highest degree. Steering clear of the old-fashioned system of bedridding the interiors of theatres with masses of heavy colors, and figures of obese women and nude babies, sprawling in and out among plethoric festoons of flowers, very fat in the middle, the designer has devised a system of decoration that must strike all persons of correct taste as being as appropriate as it is simple and elegant.

The predominating color of the interior of the Gayety *is to be white and gold*; the paneling is to be in the Louis Quatorze style; the ceiling is to be painted to represent a cool, blue sky; and this is to be supported by a sew of arches that are entirely to encircle the house, and springing from the cornice. Over these, and running all around the base of the ceiling, will be a fretwork border of gold, interlaced with flowers. Beneath the arches there is to be a balcony, faced with a white and gold balustrade, in which will be shrubs and flowers mingled with a row of brilliant lights.

There are to be 8 parquette and two rows of boxes, and the price of admission is to be the same to all parts of the house. There will be two private boxes on each side of the stage. The two first rows of the box tier will be furnished with sofas with rounded ends, and covered with cherry-colored satin brocade; each sofa to contain three persons—these to be uniformly reserved for ladies. A crimson satin curtain, dividing in the middle and folding back in festoons, is to take the place of the ordinary drop curtain—that which is down between the acts.

So much for the house; and now a few words concerning the company. The capable manager has not been idle in this regard, having, as we are credibly informed, secured the valuable services of that beautiful and accomplished actress, Miss LAURA KEENE, as his "principal woman." Then we hear of the engagement of the new and successful debutante in New-York, "the lovely young JESSIE" MCLEAN; Miss JULIA ST. GEORGE, from the Lyceum, London, and Miss MARSHALL, a celebrated *soubrette from the Princess'*.

And apropos of JESSIE MCLEAN. A New-York friend, alluding to her coming here, says "she is something between Cleopatra and Venus; with a pair of flashing black eyes, that will accomplish what PACKENHAM could not—take New-Orleans by storm."

Pretty Mrs. HOUGH, one of BURTON'S most popular pets in New-York, Miss MCCARTHY, a beautiful girl and charming singer from the same theatre, Miss DEFORREST and Miss MITCHELL, both pretty and clever in their several ways, are to help swell the circle of loveliness and talent, and our old favorite, REZIA PETRIE, (Mrs PLACE,) is to be the "old woman" of the troupe. We find the names of Misses BLAKE and WOODWARD, and Mrs. HICKEY, in the list we have been permitted to glance at, and which is crowned with that of the sparkling *Pitts Star*, miss ADELAIDE ROBERTSON, the exquisite songstress, the fairy-like dancer, and the most versatile and lovely of pocket Venuses.

Besides all this, a *corps de ballet* is coming from Paris, and other engagements are in progress that will in due time be made public.

JOHN E. OWENS is to be the law comedian; Wm. F. JOHNSON the "first old man;" GERARDE, F. N. THAYNE, BARCOE, and SHIRLEY, the low comedian, and—and if report speaks truth, the young CHARLES WARE, who lately appeared as an amateur here in New-York with success, will win his laurels on the boards of the Gayety. H. J. CONWAY is to be the stage manager, and ROBERT STODDI, from the Porte Saint Martin Theatre, in Paris, and the Royal Princess' Theatre, London, will conduct an orchestra of twenty-four musicians. In the France *Musicale*, published in Paris, the programme of the orchestra, and a notice of engagement for the first-class musicians, we observed, were recently published.

We have before alluded to the proposed character of the performances at the Gaiety, and shall hereafter have more to say on this head. At present we can only say that Messrs. BOURICAULT will play two separate seasons there, that morality and purity will be the order of the day, and that the Orleans Troupe will occasionally perform comic opera in French there.

CITY POLITICS.

The Reform Candidates.

We published, yesterday, the Reform ticket. All of the nominees but Dr. Orleans are also upon some other ticket already in the field. Mr. PIERCE, the Collector of the City Treasury, Tammany himself by suggesting, Lemuel E. Sheppard in the Tammany Candidate for Corporation Counselor, and Jas. C. Willett for the Sheriffalty—and as much Hunkers they are of the Federal breed as (and the Journal of Commerce favors this view) to know some attempts to Mr. Flagg from the Senate. Southworth is the K. N. nominee for Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies.

From the Whig judiciary ticket they took three men—Hoffman, Woodruff and Livingston. Dr. Orleans has before enjoyed the Reformers' voice for the Inspectorship, and he unanimous the best suited favor of the members of the Medical profession. He is decidedly competent to the post. His sentiments on hygiene and sanitary regulations—well known before—were made still more public by a correspondence published last week between him and Mayor WOOD. Against him as a candidate there holds the same objection that lay against Henry Clay and Daniel Ullmann—he has been over the track before and could go it no. The Reform candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court—James T. Whiting—is the third nominee. He gave too many opinions on the Liquor question, and of the wrong quality to suit the Temperance party. So we suppose we shall hear of more nominations soon. Good luck to the good fellows all, and for once may the rascals be left to the primary.

☞ The Ninth Ward Know-Nothing Council held a public meeting last night at Bleecker Buildings, Mr. Albert Smith in the Chair. After Sam. Brevoort had addressed the audience, Hon. Erastus Brooks was introduced, and spoke for about an hour. After alluding to and complimenting the ladies present, he made the assertion that the foundation of K. N. faith was "Christian charity." He was willing that all foreigners should come here, and he thought it but natural and right that they should retain a love for their own country and customs; but still they must lay these aside and become only Americans. Mr. H. Farrington, the inevitable at all K. N gatherings, then paid down the old Pro-slavery platform, and after confessing that Mr. C. C. Leigh had been beaten immensely in the election last year, indulged in no vulgar abuse of that gentleman as if ever was our misfortune to hear. It evidently grew too much for his audience, for he was interrupted by loud calls for "Mills" and Mr. Chas. B. Mills appeared and spoke briefly, after which the meeting adjourned. Hon. Daniel Ullmann, who was announced to speak, was not present.

☞ The Templars are making great efforts to win over the O. U. A.'s to their support, and thereby gain control of their executive fund, and apply it in aid of their candidates at the coming election. This executive fund cannot, by a rule of the Order, be used except once in every three years, and then only on extraordinary occasions. It was last used to defeat Gen. *Scott's election to the Presidency. It is now quite* large, but many of the O. U. A.'s are not disposed to *place it at the service of the Templars whom they charge* with treason to their Order, or of such of the "American" *candidates as are connected with them. The matter is* creating no little excitement and considerable hard feeling. Each Chapter of the O. U. A.'s that has met since the meeting of their Executive Convention, has repudiated the American City and County ticket, and have issued official notices of their action in this respect.

☞ The Half-Shell General Committee has recommended the following tickets:

For Secretary of State—AARON WARD, Hard.
For Comptroller—LEMUEL STETSON, Soft.
For Treasurer—JOSEPH N. LYON, Hard.
For Attorney General—SAMUEL TILDEN, Soft.
For Judges of Court of Appeals—Long term, SAMUEL SELDEN, Hard; Short term, NICHOLAS HILL, Soft.
For State Engineer—JOHN D. FAY, Hard.
For Canal Commissioner—FREDERICK FOLLETT, Hard.
For State Prison Inspector—PATRICK H. ARDAN, Soft.

☞ The *corpse* of the Templars' Ritual brought on that body a fire in flank and rear which they could not withstand, and caused wholesale desertions of respectable parties, who feared the light thus unexpectedly shed upon them. The result has been (so we are informed) that each few of the party as remained true to their colors found it necessary to adopt a new system of tactics. They have made some changes in their "Grand" officers and—but we have a crowd of more interesting matter on hand this morning.

☞ A resolution has been passed by the Seventh Ward K. N. Council, (which meets at No. 68 East Broadway,) strongly condemning the Templars, and recommending their expulsion, when known, from the K. N. Order. The resolution gave rise to a very long and very animated discussion; but even James W. Barker (who is a member of this Council) could not defeat its passage, though he strove hard to do so.

☞ The O. U. A. Chancery had a meeting at its rooms on Monday evening. The name of George W. Morton, K. N. candidate for City Inspector was presented for reinstatement by the "Temple," and the matter was referred to a Committee of five to report. When the Committee report, an exciting time may be looked for, as the Templars will make a strong effort to have their candidate reinstated in the Order, from which he was sometime since expelled.

☞ The Charter nominations for the Seventh Ward were made by the Softs last evening, as follows:

Assessor—John McKenzie.
School Commissioner—Edward Ewen.
School Trustees—Wm. Tuers, Thos. Lawler.
School Inspector—Ward B. Smith.
Constables—Michael Shandley, Christopher F. Kiesch.

☞ The German Democrats of the Twentieth Ward have nominated the following ticket: For Alderman, ROBERT NELLIS; Councilman Fifty-second District, T. W. WIEGAND; Assessor, LEONARD GATTMAN; Constable, L. HUCKER; School Trustee, CLEMENS HIRE.

The Germans have nominated for Councilman of the Fifteth District (Seventeenth Ward) DAVID KAISER.

☞ The Henderson branch of the Workingmen's Provisional Committee met last night, and united themselves, too, with a ticket. They arranged for a ratification meeting. Jolly times these.

The Soft-Shell and Half-Shell Nominating Conventions of the Third Senatorial District met last evening, but each of them adjourned to Saturday, without making a nomination.

☞ There is a bit of row in the fifteenth Ward, among the Whigs, as touching their Charter nominees. Give us your best men, gentlemen, for remember that party games are of small account this year.

☞ The "*Workingmen*"—*Mr. West's Company* met last night and united themselves with a ticket mostly carved from tickets in the field.

☞ The Softs of the Fifth Assembly District have nominated JOHN J. REILLY for Assembly.

☞ The Softs of the Fourteenth District have named JOHN GALLAGHER for Aldermen.

☞ The Whigs and Reformers have renominated WILLIAM TUCKER for Aldermen.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

Kings County Republican Nominations.

The Republican General Committee of Kings County, has nominated:

For Register—Thomas R. Marcein, Whig.
For County Judge—W. C. Hammond, Jr., Dem.

The nomination of BURDETTE STRYKER, *for Sheriff*, made at a previous meeting, and about which there was some dissatisfaction at the time, was, on motion, unanimously ratified.

☞ The Whigs of the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, have nominated—

Alderman—James A. Van Brunt.
Supervisor—Gordon C. Adams.
Constable—A. N. Leonard.
Inspectors of Election—John L. Spader, William Pinkham.

☞ A portion of the Democracy in the Seventh Ward of Brooklyn have nominated a People's ticket for Ward Officers, with SAMUEL C. BARNES for Aldermen, and FREDERICK E. CORWIN for Supervisor.

☞ The Whigs of the Eleventh Ward, of Brooklyn, last evening made the following nominations:

Alderman—William Cochrane.
Supervisor—Richard Ingraham.

☞ An adjourned meeting of the Kings County Hards' Convention was held at Bolden's Three Mile House, Fulton-square, Brooklyn, last evening, when the following nominations were made:

Register—Joseph Mesereole, Eastern District.
County Clerk—Wm. E. Campbell, Western District.
County Judge—Samuel D. Hyde, Western District.
Supervisor—A. Dewitt, Eleventh Ward.
Representative of the Four Towns, Town of Flatbush.
Justice of Sessions—John D. Emmons.

☞ In the Fourteenth Ward of Brooklyn, Alderman HAVEN had control of the Independent Hunkers' Convention.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Thomas Steers' Statue and Ireland on the Board.

Mr. T. DARCY MCGEE delivered a lecture in the Tabernacle last evening, before some five or six hundred persons, on "Ireland as he naturally changed from what it was when he left it, seven years ago. Railroads have permeated the country much to the advantage of the people. Railroads have, as it were, shaken them up; infused into them new ideas concerning the transactions of business; caused them to appreciate the difference between an hour and a week, the value of money, and the profits of promptness, and an intelligent attention to worldly affairs. Railroads, in fact, have taught Ireland to think, and thinking Ireland has come to understand something of the ways by which the people of other nations have progressed toward comfort, wealth, and happiness. Then again, the Gaelic language is becoming obsolete, and the English is taking its place—much, in the opinion of the lecturer, to the future advantage of Ireland. By the change the people part with that which is not spoken nor understood in commerce, for that which is peculiarly the language of commercial nations. With these advantages, however, the lecturer feared the evils that might arise from a careless adoption of English literature. From the time of ELIZABETH to a comparatively recent period, there was scarcely an English book in which the beastliness and nastiness of the Saxon was not to be found sufficiently glaring to prevent its being read without injury. The right to individual opinion and judgment was either defended or taken for granted in English literature, and thus far it was in opposition to the great doctrine so firmly fixed in every Catholic mind—that when the Creator left his Constitution of the Government, he left also a perpetual interposition and head. In this connection the change was dangerous, and evil consequences could only be prevented by the creation, by Irishmen, of a national literature in the new tongue. With politics the people were not much inclined to meddle. They were rather inclined to take advantage of the changes that were offering, and leave politics to a more convenient season. Concerning the Eastern war, there was a difference of opinion. There were, however, many who, when the vast numbers of the English army who have *died from starvation, and its consequent diseases, and* been buried without shroud or coffin, were spoken of, could not but remember that they died from the same causes which destroyed so many of the people of Ireland during the famine. The statement caused great *rejoicing among the audience.*

Police News.

GRAND LARCENY.

James McManey, a laborer, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing pig iron to the value of $65 from the premises of Mr. Daniel M. Potter, No. 256 South-street. The property was found in possession of Tunk. McBride, who states that the prisoner sold it to him. McManey was taken before Justice Woon and committed for examination.

BURGLARY.

John Kelly and John Sheary, boys, were yesterday arrested, charged with having in May last defrauded Mr. John J. Habbrink, of No. 66 Nassau-street, out of goods to the value of $120 by false and fraudulent pretenses. The complaint alleges that as payment for the goods the accused gave him a note of which the following is a copy:

ST. LOUIS, March 17, 1855.

$120—Five months after date, I promise to pay to the order of S. Sprink, one hundred and forty-nine dollars Due Aug 20 E HENRY.

He further alleges that he has made inquiry at St. Louis for the signers of this note, but cannot find him, and he now believes that the whole affair was got up for the purpose of defrauding him, the note having been produced at maturity. The accused was taken before Justice FRANCHOT and held to bail in $2,000 to answer the charge.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Sergeant Owens, last evening, detected a well-known character named Eliza Gillespie in the act of stealing a washing of clothes from the house of George Hood, No. 73 Centre-street. He took her in custody and conveyed her to the Sixth Ward Station-house, where she was locked up for trial.

LONG ISLAND.

A Bold Rascal.

At the house of Capt. BROWN, in Adelphi-street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, there was a cool set on the part of a rascal who came to rob. He concealed himself in the garret during the afternoon, and towards night descended to the back room on the second story, where he crouched between the bed and the bureau. On the mantelpiece and the bureau lay a large amount of valuable jewelry. The thief began to ransack the bureau first, and had just taken a pistol out of the lower drawer, when he was observed by a young lady who was passing from the front room to go below. She thought it was her cousin, but saw her mistake in an instant, and hurried down stairs. The thief, naturally supposing that she would give the alarm, gave chase, and as she reached the bottom of the stairs, trod upon her dress and seized her by the shoulder, partially tearing off a shawl she wore; forced her into a chair at the foot of the staircase, and exclaiming, "You have gone far enough," put the pistol to her head and fired. Most fortunately, the boys and previously fired the weapon, and in reloading had neglected to put in the ball, so that the young lady escaped with a fright. The noise of the pistol struck her elder sister, who was in the house, attracted by the firing. The thief quickly descended to the basement, came back, told the parties who were in search, that "he had just came out of the rooms, and that nobody was there," and so walked out, wholly unnoticed. He did it cleverly, scamp as he was. Capt. BROWN, who is a pilot, returned home on Monday evening, and has instituted a search for the culprit. He declares he will have him yet.

Judge Culver's Salary.

Judge ROCKWELL, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, yesterday rendered his decision on the motion for a mandamus made on behalf of Judge CULVER, and ordered that an alternative mandamus issue, directed to the County Treasurer, commanding him pay Judge C.'s salary, or show cause at the next Special Term of the Court why he has not done so.

☞ The King's County Oyer and Terminer assembled yesterday, but without transacting any business, adjourned over to Tuesday next.

The Election in Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of yesterday, has the official vote for Canal Commissioner in twenty counties, some of them the most populous in the State. In several of them, however, the votes of PLUMER and NICHOLSON alone are given, so that the full vote of WILLIAMSON, CRESWELL, MARTIN and MENDENHALL cannot be told. The figures, however, foot up, and compare with last year's vote for Governor, as follows:

OFFICIAL VOTE IN TWENTY COUNTIES.

Canal Commissioner.	1855.	Governor.	1854.
Plumer, D.	89,199	Bigler, D.	98,243
Nicholson, A.	77,295	Pollock, A.	100,365
Williamson, Rep.	4,119	Brodhead, Am.	1,379
Cleaver, A.	3,626		
Martin, A.	247	Total vote,	199,987
Mendenhall, W.	1,307	Total vote, 1855,	177,816
Total	177,816	Decrease	22,071

The Democratic vote, it will be seen, has increased 1,056, while the aggregate of the opposing candidates has decreased 23,027. The total vote of the State will be much below that of last year, there being a falling off every where except in Philadelphia.

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"CAMP FALLS."—A letter from Hampton, Va., to the *Richmond Dispatch*, dated on Friday last, says: The tents at Camp Falls will all be struck to-morrow, and the Chairman of the Hampton Board of Commissioners has notified the Mayor of Baltimore that they will return on Wednesday next. Twenty-five soldiers will continue still at Mussy's Bowling Saloon, which is a very acceptable retreat, being kept warm and comfortable and watertight. They are supplied with every necessary and comfort, and are most grateful for the kind attentions they have received.

The Fever at Napoleon, Ark.

Special Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.

BOLIVAR COUNTY, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1855.

I regret to say that the yellow fever is now raging at Napoleon. Out of a population of one hundred, there are thirty to forty ill, and deaths every day. Among them are the best of the citizens. Mr. CHARLES BARRY, an estimable gentleman, died a day or two since. His wife had been dead but a few days covered sufficiently to be sent to the country. Mrs. MCGEHEE and daughter both died. It is increasing rapidly, and the town is to a great extent the receptacle of consumptives of any kind.

The planters on our side have not yet had it in their places, nor did they in 1853. Six and seven in near little communities, however, the Commiss

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

$1,300,000 IN TREASURE FROM CALIFORNIA.

INTERESTING FROM PANAMA.

GRAND CONSUL AR SMASH-UP.

The U. S. Flag Hauled Down by Er. Ward.

HIS SOLEMN PROTEST.

SPICY CORRESPONDENCE.

Great Cry and little Wool.

NEWS FROM THE WEST COAST OF MEXICO.

The United States Mail Steamship *Empire City*, H. Watson, Commander, left Aspinwall Oct. 6, at 11 P. M., with the United States mails, 344 passengers, and $1,300,000 in treasure, (received from the Panama Rail Road Company's steamer *Sonora*, which left San Francisco Sept. 20, and arrived at Panama Oct. 3,) and arrived at this port at 1 P. M. 10th inst. The *Empire City* on her outward trip arrived at Aspinwall at 2 P. M. Sept. 26, and her passengers joined their Panama on the afternoon of the 30th in the steamer *Golden Gate*.

In addition to the treasure brought by the *Empire City*, the *Sonora* also had for England $321,928, and for France, $7,277 50.

The United States steamer *Massachusetts* was in Acapulco on the 30th ult., to sail soon for San Juan, Nicaragua, and Valparaiso.

Died on board the *Empire City*, Oct. 5, of epilepsy, JEAN BAPTISTE CORNIER, a native of France, aged 28 years.

Capt. Simpson left Aspinwall for New-York on the morning of the 6th inst.

Steamship *El Dorado* sailed for Havana in company with the *Empire City*.

Treasure List.

[illegible]	$30,000	P. Mills	$4,000
[illegible]	5,047	Morgan, Hathaway & Co	20,150
[illegible]	5,240	E. Sargent	1,200
[illegible]	17,000	Wormser & Stein	17,000
[illegible]	13,000	Order	6,000
[illegible]	10,000	Order	10,000
[illegible]	20,000	James Patrick	60,000
[illegible]	2,000	[illegible]	2,000
[illegible]	2,000	[illegible]	2,000
[illegible]	20,000	[illegible]	20,000
[illegible]	10,000	[illegible]	10,000
[illegible]	20,000	[illegible]	20,000
[illegible]	2,000	[illegible]	2,000
[illegible]	2,000	[illegible]	2,000
[illegible]	2,000	[illegible]	2

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE TWELFTH-WARDERS.

Troubles among the Public Schools in the Twelfth Ward.

We have rumors of terrible ills that have been brewing of late in the Nineteenth Ward. The affairs of West School No. 19, located in Fifty-first-street, have been made the subject of earnest and repeated debate in the Board of Trustees. The difficulty seems to have originated in the dismissal of teachers from that School, in consequence of a reformatory and economical movement on the part of the Board. Salaries have also been reduced, while the average amount of cost of tuition for each scholar appears to have increased in an undue degree. The appointments for 1854 were estimated at $7 37½ per scholar; the sum actually expended, as we understand it, was equal to $11 27. It was claimed that this excess of expenditure was an act of injustice to the other Wards—a tax to the City, and a reproach upon the Board of Trustees; that it arose either from an extravagant waste of supplies, an excess of salaries, or an unwarrantable waste of supplies. A Special Committee of the Board was accordingly appointed to investigate and report. The Committee consisted of Messrs. GILLESPIE, DARROW and HULL. Their report dwelt particularly upon the fact that the yearly cost of maintaining the Schools in the Ward was materially augmented by the employment of a greater number of teachers than was either useful or necessary, several of whom the Committee found in receipt of salaries double those to which they were entitled by their grade and ability. It was recommended that the services of the Third and Fourth Assistant Teachers in the Female Departments of Nos. 19 be dispensed with, and that the salaries of others be reduced to the regular grade. This appears to be the history of the trouble. The Committee's report was signed by JAMES M. GILLESPIE and JOHN C. HULL, and was adopted by the Board. Subsequently a conflicting motion was made for the restoration of the dismissed teachers, but it was negatived. The School is about to occupy its new building in the same street.

The action of the Board in this matter appears to have been judicious. If the regulations in regard to the grades and salaries of Teachers in the Ward Schools are infringed, the Trustees only perform their duty in employing the remedy that lies in their power. The case of the Nineteenth Ward School may be an example for others.

Evening Schools.

There are two evening schools established this present in the Nineteenth Ward. The boys' school is held in the upper story of No. 11 West Seventeenth-street, by Eighth-avenue, and a fine class of pupils has entered for attendance. The school is under the care of GEO. W. CONOVER, Vice Principal of the Day School, assisted by W. M. JELLIFFE, A. HOFFER, O. BROWN, W. CARLEND, Misses L. A. SMITH and A. FELT. The highest number of pupils in attendance thus far, 276. The average is 200, with constant additions of very promising stock of things for a newly organized school. Mr. JELLIFFE's class, the highest in the school, is the finest and most advanced in all respects that we have found in any evening school. As favor is given every Friday evening to speaking and other like exercises. Masters RUSH and ROSEBURY, of Mr. FOULKES' Grammar School, assist, both being remarkably fine speakers.

The rooms will comfortably accommodate 200 more pupils. The order is most thoroughly organized. The girls' school in this Ward is held in the Grammar School of Mr. FOULKES, in Twenty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Miss SARAH STEWART is Principal, assisted by Miss M. L. MACFARLANE and four other young ladies.

The classes were in excellent order, and the organization seemed perfect. The number present on Friday night was 350. This is also a new school.

The glees in vocal and singing taught.

These schools are under the special care of Father DELEHANTY, Chairman of the Evening School Committee, whose liberality and devotion to the interests of popular instruction are too well known to require eulogy at our hands.

The Evening Schools of the Fourth Ward are held in No. 20 Jones-street, near Chatham. The girls' school is one of the largest in the City, having an attendance of 500 scholars, under the care of Mrs. C. LUNDY, assisted by Mrs. REYNOLDS and six other teachers. The members are fully equal to those of any former period. A piano is used and singing taught. The school is admirably organized, and reflects credit upon all concerned.

We met Mr. JOSEPH CURTIS, the old Public School veteran here, and had the pleasure of listening to a pleasant and fatherly talk to the school from him. "May his shadow never be less."

The boys' school, in the same building, is under the care of MARIA LOVELL, aided by five assistant teachers. The average attendance during last week was 300; the highest number 326. The school opens at twenty minutes before 7 o'clock. The girls' school opens at ten minutes past 6 P. M.

These schools are the only means for education, open to hundreds of young men and women, in this Ward. Judge MCCARTHY, a member of the Evening School Committee, has the special charge of them for the Board of Education.

Early American Voyagers near the North Pole.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 13.

In your notices of the return of Dr. KANE and his brave companions from their perilous expedition you give a sketch of former voyages of exploration in the Arctic regions. But it has surprised me that in this "historical outline of Arctic enterprise and discovery" you should not have alluded to the three attempts made from this country in the last century. The same omission exists in the catalogue published in the *Herald* of yesterday. The lateness with which articles are necessarily gotten up for a daily newspaper is simple explanation of such omission; but I think it due to American enterprises that such omission should be rectified. You will find by referring to the *American Quarterly Review*, vol. 2, p. 317 (1826,) that the Pennsylvania *Gazette* for November 15, 1769, published an account of the arrival in Philadelphia of the schooner *Argo*, Captain CHARLES SWAINE, who had sailed from this port in the previous Spring on the discovery of a "northwest passage." She was not able to get beyond 63° north, it proving to be the coldest season known for twenty-four years. The same adventurous commander sailed in the *Argo* again in the following Spring, and the Pennsylvania *Journal and Weekly Advertiser* of Oct. 26, 1774, says: "On Thursday last arrived here the schooner *Argo*, Captain SWAINE, who was fitted out in the Spring, on a discovery of a northwest passage; but having three of his men killed by the Indians on the Labrador coast, returned without success." The expenses of these enterprises were paid by a number of gentlemen of this city, who were desirous of seeing the northwest passage accomplished. Notwithstanding the failure of these voyages, some gentlemen in Virginia, in 1778, fitted out a brig called the Diligence, the command of which was given to a Captain WILSON. On his return he reported, "that he had reached a large bay in lat. 64° 11', which he supposed hitherto unknown; that from the course of the tides he thought it probable there might be a passage through it; but, as this bay was seldom free from ice, the passage could seldom, if ever, be practicable." A SUBSCRIBER.

Arctic Temperature.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 15, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You mention the fact that in the high latitudes reached by Dr. KANE, the thermometer, at 90° in the sun, fell to 37° in the shade; the strange anomaly of the natural melting of ice, simultaneously with the freezing of water, being thus presented. If the cause is not known, I beg to suggest that it is in the concentration of the sun's rays by the greatly condensed (cold) atmosphere, as by a lens. The difference between the sunlight and the shade in the tropics is only about 30°, while in the above instance it was 50°; and I believe that the density of the air may be thus determined in general.

In the same connection I submit the following: That the ocean is the great reservoir of heat, (the specific heat of water is greater than that of any other substance.) That the land, in condensing vapor, absorbs a portion of the heat and radiates it into the air. That the vast expanse of southern waters is the source of proportionate equatorial heat; and, therefore, that the mean temperature of the atmosphere about the "open Polar Sea," discovered by Dr. KANE, is in consequence of the absorption and radiation of heat by the circumjacent land.

The degree of atmospheric heat seems to be in ratio of extent of land, equally and conjointly with extent of water. J. T. O'NEIL.

A Charmed Irishman—Shot Wouldn't Hit Him.

The Napper Tandy Light Artillery went out on a target excursion, Monday. Previous to the commencing of the firing, it was observed that a person was mowing grass, about one hundred yards in advance of the target, and the Eagle was accordingly sent out to warn him off, as he still persisted in remaining, three men of the Company were dispatched to apprise him of the dangerous position he occupied. He coolly told them that he was engaged at his own work, and that he would not stop to accommodate them, and that they might go to the devil. Upon this he was threatened to stand the cruel." The Eagle then commenced and the report shot over him to pass on with other shots, and to touch the earth up around him, but still he went on with his work in the most perfect nonchalance, whetted his scythe and mowed away just one of the close-cutting better. Leaving mowed right over his head. Major TAPPEN was sent and ordered him to retire. The man of the scythe, who had evinced such supreme contempt for cannon balls, told him to go and be d——d; that no shot was ever sent to come up to him—he was a "Kilkenny boy from the Cold Sod."

Military.

An election for field officers in the Fifty-fifth Regiment, third Brigade, was held at the Mercer House, on Monday evening. Gen. HALL presided. The following gentlemen were chosen unanimously:

Colonel—HENRY G. STEBBINS.
Lieut. Colonel—EMANUEL B. HART.
Major—EUGENE LE GAL.

The Seventy-second Regiment went on an inspection parade to the Red House yesterday afternoon, Col. FARMAN commanding. The parade was a very satisfactory one.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. VOORHEES, were on parade in Tompkins-square yesterday.

The Second Regiment, Col. DARROW, were also out yesterday. They paraded in Madison Park.

The New-York Consumption Hospital.

An institution under this name was chartered last Winter. It has organized by the election of Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM to its Presidency, and Dr. ALEX. H. JOHNS to its Clerkship. There are to be thirteen Trustees. Not all of those appointed have signified their intention to accept, and as it is intended to have Trustees that will act, there may be some little delay in filling up the Board. The Hospital is to receive Consumptive patients who are poor, from all parts of the State, upon the payment of proper Board rates by their Counties, and as soon as the necessary funds are raised, to erect buildings for the reception of private pay patients.

During four years preceding 1855, the Inspector's Reports show, that 10,088 deaths occurred from Consumption and its kindred diseases. The increase of the disease is said to be gaining on the increase of population. The whole number of deaths from it in 1851 was 2,974, and in 1854, 2,950.

There are two Consumption Hospitals in the vicinity of London—one at Brompton, and the other at Victoria Park. They are among the noblest and most useful institutions in Great Britain. Not a solitary institution of the kind exists in the United States.

The New Corn Exchange.

Previous to 1862 the flour and grain merchants held their morning 'Change on the corner of Broad and South-streets, under an awning. In May of that year they took a room No. 16 South-street, 92 by 40 feet, and were very comfortable in it. In 1853, the "New-York Corn Exchange" was chartered, and that year it took, in addition to its room, the adjoining store. Now the Exchange is just completing a noble building at No. 17 South-street, for its future accommodation. It is a handsome and substantial edifice, 26 feet wide by 90 in depth, five stories in height, with the first of cast iron columns. The windows are arched, and trimmed with brown stone. A stone tablet in front bears the title "New-York Corn Exchange."

The entire first floor, together with the rooms at present in use adjoining, measuring in all 92 by 200 feet, will be turned into one, and occupied as the 'Change. The upper stories of the new building are intended for offices. The 'Change Room will be fitted up in the most appropriate style, with a telegraph office to send messages to all parts of the Union, and other conveniences. The bulletin, with its reliable statistics, a guide for the day's operations, will form an important feature.

The members of the Exchange now number about 1,000, and the officers are N. H. WOLFE, President, ISAAC T. FROST, Treasurer, and ALFRED BARNEY, Secretary. The building committee, who have had charge of the new work, is formed of WALTER S. GRIFFITH, HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., and ALFRED BARNEY.

☞ Look out for some police bill better to suit the present incumbents upon the opening of next year. In almost every Ward we see the fingers of the police working among the nominations for the Legislature, and the two Boards of our Common Council. The movement goes outside of any single party's lines, and evidently aims at an increase of pay and perquisites, a decrease of duty, the doffing of the uniform, and a series of and-so-forths. If those accustomed to the ways of politicians will take an observation they cannot fail to see the drift of things. For the people there is no way left but to vote for the best men—whatever company they keep.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 10, 45, 52, 56, 70, 84, 58, 61, 64, 85.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 57, 75, 77, 88, 102, 166, 2170, 224, 62.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 104, 29, 276, 264, 272, 107, 196, 200, 1016, 196, 285, 256, 257, 6, 276, 219, 100.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 170, 180, 564, 569, 594, 111, 251, 253, 460, 506 to, 600, 602 to 605, 607 to 612, 614 to 619, 94, 163, 197.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 868, 889, 1231, 1238, to 1246, 1070. *Part II.*—Nos. 1203, 793, 1125, 1247 to 1257, 1163.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Oct. 15.

DECISIONS.

Executors of King vs. *Morris*—Order of Special Term affirmed without costs, but modified so that Mrs. Davis pays the sums which she offered to pay out of the future proceeds of the sale.

Harlbut vs. *Seelig*—Order Special Term affirmed without costs.

Johnson vs. *McDonald*—New trial granted. Defendant was a limited partner.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Sept. 28.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Thompson vs. *Woodruff.*—*The Mechanics' Banking Association* vs *Fitzgerald.* See papers.

Hinckley vs. *Laidlaw.*—*In re Caleb C. Buck et al.*—*Marks et al.* vs. *Cameron.*—*Leland* vs. *Walcot.* Order granted.

Everitt vs. *Vandigo*—Motion denied.

Crawford vs. *Rosenbaum.*—Order of reference denied. Opinion.

Shaw vs. *Shaw.* See papers.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 16.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DECISIONS.

Wilmarding et al, vs. *Baxter et al.*—The attachment is discharged without costs, and on condition that no action be brought for damages in attaching the property.

Pentz et al. vs. *Ewe*—Injunction dissolved without costs and without right to the defendant to commence any action on any undertaking that may have been given by plaintiffs, until leave of the Court, after final judgment in the action.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Oakley.

Van Nostrand vs. *Lynch.*—This is an action to recover $3,073 70, with interest. It appears that on the 16th of April, 1853, the defendant, through his agent, presented to the plaintiff a promissory note for $3,214 14, made by J. & R. Millbank and endorsed by Martin Waters, which he desired to have discounted.

As a consideration for securing a discount, he stated that the note had been given for a good consideration in the ordinary course of business, and not as security or accommodation paper. He also stated that it was given by the makers to his father-in-law, the endorser, for pork; that the latter was perfectly good for the amount of the note, being worth upwards of $100,000, and that he, the defendant, knew all about the transaction. In consequence of these assurances the plaintiff discounted the note for $3,073 74. But upon the maturing of the note in June following, it was protested when presented for payment, and the plaintiff then discovered that the representations of the defendant had been fraudulent, and that the makers did not consider themselves under any obligation to pay the note, as it was given without any consideration.

It is also alleged in the complaint, that Waters, about the time of the maturing of the note, pretended to fail, and made an assignment of his property, preferring his son-in-law, and that the deponent now states that Waters, whom he represented to be worth $100,000, is now worth nothing, and is largely indebted to him. The defendants mainly make a general denial.

For plaintiff, E. F. Purdy and Jas. T. Brady. For defendant, Messrs. Fullerton and O'Conor.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—OCT. 16.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The trial of PATRICK HAGGERTY for stealing $650 from Mr. DANIEL DAVIS, which was commenced on Monday, was continued yesterday at this Court. He was defended, as on the previous day, by Mr. C. S. SPENCER. The principal witness against him was his accomplice, ROCKEY. The Court explained to the Jury the nature of the evidence of an accomplice, which was to be received with great caution, and only when it was corroborated in some material point, by a witness who was beyond suspicion. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to the mercy of the Court. Sentence reserved till Saturday.

GRAND LARCENY.

Peter Doyle was then charged with having stolen a watch a year and a half ago from Mrs. King, a lady dwelling at No. 111 East Eleventh-street. Mrs. King was the only witness, and there was no positive evidence that the watch had ever been in possession of the prisoner. He was acquitted.

BURGLARY IN FIRST DEGREE.

James Casey was charged with burglariously entering the house of Mr. James Norris, No. 106 West Twenty-first-street. Some witnesses were examined, but owing to the absence of a material witness, the case was laid over till to-day.

LONG ISLAND.

Quarterly Report of the Chief of Police.

The report of the Brooklyn Chief of Police for the quarter ending Oct. 1, was presented to the Common Council on Monday evening. From this, it appears that 3,203 arrests were made by the Police during the quarter—an increase of 366 over the previous quarter. There were 1,176 persons accommodated with lodgings; 199 lost children found; 5 fires extinguished; 21 persons rescued from drowning. During the quarter, 800 days' time was lost by members of the Department—an average loss of about 8½ men per day.

Twenty complaints were preferred against Policemen, fourteen of which were dismissed. Three Policemen resigned and three were suspended.

Offences for which Arrests were Made.—Assault and battery, 708; assault and battery on officers, 27; assault and battery with intent to kill, 9; do and threats, 36; arson, 2; attempt to commit rape, 4; abandonment, 18; bastardy, 1; bigamy 4; burglary, 24; disorderly conduct, 250; desertions, 7; disorderly appearance, 3; drunk and disorderly, 519; disturbing religious meetings, 3; escaped convicts, 23; fighting in public streets, 115; false pretenses, 13; furious driving, 5; gross intoxication, 633; grand larceny, 35; gambling, 17; habitual drunkards, 23; high way robbery, 2; indecent exposure of person, 11; insanity, 10; malicious mischief, 6; petit larceny, 307; passing counterfeit money, 10; pickpockets 15; rape, 3; receiving stolen goods, 15; riot, 1; seduction, 2; suspicious persons, 57; throwing stones, 12; vagrants, 300; violation of City Ordinances, 190—Total, 3,203.

These arrests are divided among the several Districts as follows:

First District, 217; Second District, 248; Third District, 235; Fourth District, 415; Fifth District, 123; Sixth District, 203; Seventh District, 115; Eighth Ward, 107; Ninth Ward, 68.

Special Duty.—There are 17 men on Special Duty—4 at Chief's Office; 7 in Mayor's Office; 3 Hook Inspectors; 4 in Police Courts.

☞ Coroner REDDING, of Brooklyn, on Monday, held an inquest on the body of JOHN MCDONALD, in the Seventh Ward, who died from injuries received at the Ninth Ward polls on Friday evening last, when the Democrats were holding their Ward meeting.

Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. ship *Saratoga*, EDWARD G. TILTON Commander, arrived at this port on Monday, from a cruise. She was off the AZORES Sept. 21, and at 5 o'clock A. M. the true bearing of the north point of Flores was N. 85° 30', 40° E., distant 316 miles. On Sept. 27, at 5.30 P. M., made out the *Potomac's* number, Sandy Hook bearing true N. 87° 09' 17" W., distant 1,299 miles. On Oct. 7, at 6 o'clock P. M., the true bearing of Sandy Hook was N. 86° 21' 26" W., distant 425 miles.

The following is a list of her officers:

EDWARD G. TILTON, Commander; Wm. Rogers Taylor, Lieutenant; Francis Winslow, 2d Lieutenant; Jno. Wilkinson, Third Lieutenant; Greenleaf Chilton, Acting Lieutenant; S. Wilson Kellogg, Surgeon; M. O'Hara, Assistant Surgeon; A. A. Bolknap, Purser; Bancroft Gherardi, Acting Master; John C. Cash, First Lieutenant Marines; Geo. B. Bolknap, Present Midshipman; John S. Barnes, Midshipman; Geo. M. Roche, Captain's Clerk; Francis A. Oliver, Boatswain; Jas. A. Illingston, Gunner; Geo. Wisner, Carpenter; John J. Stanford, Sailmaker.

Letter from the Secretary of the Howard Association at Norfolk.

NORFOLK, Oct. 11, 1855.

WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: I have seen by the newspapers that you were President at a "Mass Meeting" held in your City for the purpose of raising funds to aid the poor orphans of this and our sister town.

I am (as it is natural to suppose) watching your movements with much anxiety. The cause in which you are engaged is a noble one, and I fervently hope your success may exceed your most sanguine expectations.

I am the Corresponding Secretary of our "Howard Association," and I deem it incumbent on me to give you such details of the epidemic as will be likely to assist you in your laudable undertaking.

Never, perhaps, in the history of any country, have a people been so severely afflicted. Upon the approach of the destroyer a large majority of our white population fled. The duties which devolved upon those who remained were arduous indeed! I mean those who discharged their duty; for there were many among us who cowered every means to keep out of harm's way. Others nobly confronted the foe, and did all in their power to arrest his progress. I could name many instances that showed as much bravery and real philanthropy as ever existed. Out of a population not much exceeding seven thousand, over two thousand souls are now entombed. Of the remaining portion, nearly nine-tenths had the fever. In many instances, whole families have been entirely swept away. In others, a small child remains, as the representative of a once large and happy family.

You have, doubtless, read many graphic descriptions of the ravages of this awful scourge; but all fall short of its reality. Language is inadequate to depict the scenes that have been witnessed. Those who were present, alone, can fully appreciate them; the impression upon them are indelibly stamped. A long life can never erase them. God grant that no other people may ever be afflicted as we have been.

But my object was to say something of the poor little orphans. We have in our temporary Asylum about sixty, who are parentless, penniless, and, I had almost said, friendless. I will not say so, however, for they have friends, not only in the members of our Association, but throughout this whole country. So far as in our power lies, we intend to watch over, guide and protect them. And here let me correct an impression that seems to prevail in some places—that they are under the protection of a certain church. Such is not the case. They are under the protection of the "Howard Association;" and members of all denominations, Protestant and Catholic alike, are invited to visit them, and unite with us in devising the best means for their welfare.

There is another class of orphans, (and we can count them by hundreds,) who have been left fatherless, but still enjoy the fond caresses of their mothers, who, in a pecuniary point of view, are as destitute as the others. Their only means of support, both for food and clothing, are derived from our Association.

Nor can I look with certainty to the time when their condition will be better. To give you an idea of the destruction of our people, I will state, that we are now supplying at least two-thirds (if not more) of the poor people here with food entirely, and in many instances with clothing. Persons who have heretofore been in comfortable circumstances are now reduced to want, and but for our Association, would suffer for the necessaries of life.

You can then appreciate my feelings when I say I am watching with anxiety your movements. Your kindness and liberality are proverbial. Every Southern city can bear unmistakable evidence of this. Whenever an epidemic in our expansive country has prevailed, New-York has contributed with no unsparing hand to the sufferers. For our part, accept our most grateful thanks. They are all we can give now. Should a like misfortune visit you, which may God in his mercy avert, there are those living to whom we will go to your relief, and, far from their power lies, endeavor, in some slight degree, to cancel the obligations we owe you.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,

SOLOMON CHERRY.

Interesting from Kansas—The Elections—Total Vote—Foreign Voters.

From a private letter in the St. Louis Intelligencer.

KANSAS, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1855.

* * You are aware that Monday last was the day of election fixed by the Legislature, at which the friends of WHITFIELD voted, and that Tuesday next (Oct. 9) is the day fixed by the people's Proclamation, and at which the *Free-State* men will vote, besides, in all probability, some of the Pro-Slavery men, as the polls are open to all, and Delegates are to be elected on the same day to the Constitutional Convention.

A large number of voters from the adjoining Counties of *Missouri* came over on Monday, as usual, and voted. This was done with the more ease, that the *Free-State Party* did not participate in the election at all.

Some few parties from Missouri penetrated as far into the Territory as Lecompton, and report 2275 voted at Lawrence and Franklin, as they came back. But the principal foreign vote was cast along the river, and near to the State, especially at Wyandot, Delaware, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Shawnee Church. We anticipate a large foreign vote along the *Osage* and at *Fort Scott*, but as yet have not heard. The election, so far as heard from, passed off very quietly, and without any manifestation of violence or intimidation. Reports give the following returns:

Wyandot	242	Doniphen	25
Delaware	300	Shawnee Church	160
Leavenworth	250	Franklin	60
Kickapoo	75	Lawrence	42
Atchison	125	Lecompton	55

Total, so far.....1674

All for WHITFIELD, of course, (as the other party did not participate,) except a few votes at some of the polls cast by the Pro-Slavery men themselves for Governor REEDER, to make it look like a contest. At Leavenworth I have heard the foreign vote estimated variously from 50 to 125. It came privately and in small numbers, rather seeking concealment. At Delaware, six miles below, the vote is said to be nearly all *foreign*—crowds lined the shore on *either side*, and the woods on the Missouri shore were filled with horses and wagons. A *ferry boat* plied back and forward to the election. At Wyandot probably 150 to 200 foreign votes were polled, among whom were some of the residents of this town.

At Lecompton a small party voted who came down from Lecompton on their way home; but the mass of the Pro-Slavery men, residing in the district, did not and would not vote, as most of them regard the laws of the *Legislature* as strongly as the Free-State men do.

From the Albany Evening Journal

OLIVE TAR.—The medicinal properties and virtues of the Olive and Pine Trees, after taking the form of Oil and Tar, have been separately known, in various countries, and in all past time. They have sometimes been combined, for healing purposes, but not hitherto so beneficially as now by Mr. J. R. STAFFORD, of Broad-street, New-York, whose Olive Tar is beginning to receive and exhibit, for mild and soothing, power in relieving the human family from some of the ills that flesh is heir to. This mild Tar of Oil and Tar, as the Proprietor styles it, is used internally and externally as a Liniment; but its most beneficent effects are effected by Inhalation. In this way the atmosphere of a sick-room may be made grateful to persons suffering from diseases of the Throat and Lungs. That it will heal Bronchial, Irritated Throat, we have the evidence of personal observation for learning; and that it will exert a soothing influence in Pulmonary complaints we believe. And in these aspects we regard Mr. STAFFORD's Olive Tar a useful remedy in some complaints, with the advantages of being, in all cases, pleasant and harmless.

Another Conflagration in Cincinnati—Loss $150,000.

From the Commercial of Monday.

At 5½ o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the lower story of the Steam Carpentery and Flooring Mills of Messrs. BURRIS & GUILD, on Front-street, west of Smith-street. The alarm was immediately given, and the Fire Department arrived on the ground with their usual promptness, but the building being filled from cellar to roof with inflammable material it was impossible to save anything. Messrs. BURRIS & GUILD had on hand an immense amount of work, a great portion of which, it is said, were orders from abroad. Among these was an order from Dr. J. LOMPAIL, of Louisiana, for flooring and other building material, to the amount of $1,000. The building was five stories high, and was by far the largest of the kind in the city. It contained a great quantity of valuable machinery, which, together with the building and stock, is entirely destroyed. Mr. GUILD informs our reporter that the loss will not fall short of $150,000, and that the firm have not a single dollar of insurance.

Messrs. H. & C., in addition to their flooring mills, were largely engaged in the manufacturing of sashes, packing boxes, and portable frame houses. The fourth story of their establishment was occupied as a workshop by Mr. S. J. JOHNS, cabinet maker on Fourth-street, between Main and Sycamore. He lost a lot of unfinished furniture, amounting in value to $20,000. This is the second time within two years that Mr. JOHNS has suffered largely from fire. Adjoining Messrs. H. & C.'s mills, were the blacksmithing and pattern-making shop of BIRD HOLBROOK & Co., and 4 frame dwelling owned by Mr J. SMITH, which were also destroyed. Messrs. H. H. & Co.'s loss is about $300, and Mr. SMITH's about $300. No insurance on either.

Various speculations exist in regard to the fire. Some think that it was occasioned from the "journals" having become heated, and others that it is the work of an incendiary. The engines, at noon yesterday, were still at work, and the firemen were engaged in pulling down that portion of the walls which remained standing. The watchman in the employ of the firm had left the mills but a few moments before the fire was discovered.

Winter Care of Fruit Trees.

Yesterday we crossed an orchard, by chance, the owner of which was already preparing his trees to endure the frosts of Winter—as is supposed. But, according to our experience, as well as theory, he was taking the most direct method of giving them the least possible chance for "living through." As he was but a beginner, we could the more readily excuse him for following what at first thought might seem to be a feasible plan. "Somebody" had told him that the frost would have less effect upon the roots if they were kept imbedded in water through the Winter, and he was heaping up and packing solid a circular bank of earth four or five feet distant from the body of each tree, so as to hold a pool of water even with the surface of the ground. Nothing could be more unphilosophical, as a little reflection will show.

Every healthy, vigorous tree or plant, is supplied with an almost infinite number of fibrous roots, which penetrate every part of the soil, and gather sap, and along with it a supply of organic, and, perhaps, of inorganic food. The expansion and contraction of the soil during Winter, tear and break great numbers of these minute roots, a majority of which are so small as to be imperceptible to the unaided eye. Where there is a great number of alternatives of heat and cold, so many of these roots are broken as to leave the tree in a sickly condition in the Spring, and it should be a careful study to protect them from such action of frost. Should there be but a slight degree of frost, not more than enough to freeze water half an inch to an inch in depth, a body of water around the roots would doubtless act as a preserver, and from this fact probably arose the practice above alluded to. But in this climate we have to guard against foot-deep instead of inch-deep frosts.

A simple experiment will show the difference between a dry and a wet soil around the base of a tree. Take three cups, each nine inches deep; fill each of them within one inch of the top—the first with water, the second with earth saturated with water, and the third with moist but nearly dry earth—and subject all three to cold enough to freeze them solid. In the first, the water in changing to ice will expand so as to fill up the cup measure. The moist earth in the second will have expended nearly as much, while the comparatively dry earth will scarcely expand an eighth of an inch.

The experiment, or the principle which it illustrates, viz., that water in freezing expands about one-eighth of its bulk, while dry solids do not thus expand, has a direct bearing upon the Winter treatment of trees. Instead of retaining water around them, it is better to dig a ditch (at a sufficient distance to avoid cutting the roots,) to convey the water away and leave the soil dry.

It is sometimes even advisable to bank up the earth eight or ten inches high around the body of the tree, and slope it off for a few feet. This will both carry off the water and afford additional warmth to the roots.

For giving increased warmth it is well worth while to mulch the ground well with straw, muck or sods; that is, put on a thick coating of any of these substances, to be in part removed in the Spring, and in part worked into the soil. This will keep out the frost, and thus save the roots from the breaking, tearing effect of frost, and also give additional richness to the soil. When straw is used it should be wet, and even a little rotten, and not be placed too thick against the body of the tree, lest it should furnish a nest for mice.

We repeat, the most essential considerations in the Winter protection of trees, are to keep the soil dry, and shield the roots from frost.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The Produce markets continue well supplied generally, with little variation from last week's prices.

Apples are somewhat scarce, and a little higher. The "up-river" receipts are limited, and Western do not come in very freely yet.

Pinkeye Potatoes are coming in more freely, and are dull at quoted prices.

Potatoes—New-Jersey Marcons, ₩ bbl.	1 50 @ 1 62
Potatoes—Junes, ₩ bbl.	1 12 @ 1 37
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, for shipping, ₩ bbl.	1 25 @ 1 50
Sweet Potatoes—New-Jersey, ₩ bbl.	1 25 @ 1 00
Sweet Potatoes—Virginia, ₩ bbl.	1 25 @ 1 50
Sweet Potatoes—Philadelphia, ₩ bbl.	1 25 @ 1 50
Onions—Red, ₩ bbl.	1 37 @ 1 75
Onions—White, ₩ bbl.	1 50 @ 1 75
Corn—Sweet, ₩ 100	50 @ 75
Cabbages—₩ 100	1 00 @ 1 00
Cauliflowers—₩ dozen	1 00 @ 1 75
Celery—₩ dozen	75 @ 1 00
Egg Plants—₩ dozen	12 @ 25
Squashes—Boston Marrow, ₩ bbl.	50 @ 1 00
Squashes—Yellow, ₩ bbl.	75 @ 1 00
Pumpkins—New-Jersey, ₩ 100...variable	2 00 @ 5 00
Pumpkins—Cheese, ₩ 100	3 00 @ 4 50
Citrons—₩ bbl.	50 @ 75
Tomatoes—₩ basket	12 @ 25
Beans—Lima, ₩ bushel, shelled	2 00 @ 3 00
Beets—₩ bbl.	75 @ 1 00
Carrots—₩ bbl.	1 00 @ 1 12
Turnips—White, ₩ bbl.	50 @ 75
Turnips—Russia, ₩ bbl.	1 00 @ 1 25
Spinach, ₩ bbl.	1 00 @ 1 12
Pieplant—Rhubarb, ₩ bushel	2 00 @ 3 00
Peaches—Common, ₩ bushel	1 50 @ 2 00
Do. Baltimore, ₩ bushel	1 50 @ 2 00
Apples—Fall Pippins, ₩ bbl.	1 75 @ 2 50
Apples—Sour, ₩ bbl.	1 25 @ 1 75
Pears, ₩ bbl.	1 25 @ 1 75
Common, ₩ bbl.	50 @ 1 00
Crabs, ₩ bush.	1 00 @ 1 50
Quinces, ₩ bbl.	1 50 @ 3 00
Quinces ₩ 100	75 @ 1 00
Peaches—Common, ₩ basket	31 @ 50
Good, ₩ basket, clingstones	2 00 @ 2 00
Cranberries, ₩ bbl.	8 00 @12 00
Grapes—Isabella, ₩ lb.	5 @ 8
Isabella, poor, ₩ lb.	3 @ 4
Isabella, extra, vineyard ₩ lb.	10 @ 12
Catawbas ₩ lb.	12 @ 16
Butter—Orange County, ₩ lb. in pails..	20 @ 24
State, ₩ lb.	20 @ 24
Ohio ₩ lb.	15 @ 20
Lard in bbls.	11½ @ 12
Cheese—State, ₩ lb.	6 @ 10½
Eggs—State, ₩ doz.	— @ 20
Jersey, ₩ doz.	— @ 20
Poultry—Spring Chickens, ₩ pair.	50 @ 1 50
Fowls—₩ pair	75 @ 1 50
Ducks—Domestic, ₩ pair	1 25 @ 2 00
Wildgeese, ₩ pair	62 @ 1 00
Teal, ₩ pair	— @ 50
Black Ducks, ₩ pair	— @ 62
Turkeys—each	75 @ 2 50
Geese—each	1 00 @ 2 50
Guinea Hens—₩ pair	75 @ 87
Woodcock, ₩ doz.	4 00 @ 5 00
Quails—₩ doz.	1 50 @ 1 75
Partridges—₩ pair	62 @ —
Plovers—Tame, ₩ doz.	1 75 @ 1 87
Wild—₩ doz.	75 @ 1 00
Young Pigs—Small, ₩ lb.	8 @ 12
Large—₩ lb.	8 @ 11

MARKET REPORTS.

Monday Evening, Oct. 15—Corrected expressly for the N. Y. Daily Times.

TUESDAY, Oct. 16—6 P. M.

ASHES—Rates quiet; sales are mainly confined to 27 bbls Pearls, and 25 Pots, at 10 for Pots; 9.100 for Pearls.

BREADSTUFFS—There were 8,000 bbls. American yellow disposed of at 12c extra, W bbl.

CANDLES—Have not varied much.

COFFEE—Remains quiet at unchanged prices, this day's sales having been very limited at previous quotations.

COPPER—Is held somewhat firmer, but sales limited.

COTTON—The demand is limited, yet prices exhibit considerable steadiness and are unchanged. The amount offering for sale is light, but adequate to the wants of buyers:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. Orleans.
Ordinary, W lb.	8½	8½	8½	8½
Middling	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair	10	10	10½	10½
Fair	10½	10½	11	11½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in pretty good request for home use and shipment, but with more offering, prices are weaker and a little irregular. The sales since our last include 15,000 bbls. here and to arrive some, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$ 37½@ $ 42
Straight State	$ 42 @ $ 50
Favorite and Extra State	$ 50 @ $ 62½
Mixed Western	$ 37½@ $ 42
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	$ 42 @ $ 62½
Fancy Michigan	$ 62½@ $ 75
Common to Good Ohio	$ 42 @ $ 62½
Fancy Ohio	$ 62½@ $ 75
Extra Ohio	$ 75 @$10 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	$ 75 @$10 00
Fancy Genesee	$ 62½@ $ 87½
Extra Genesee	$ 93 @$11 00

Canadian has not varied much. 500 bbls. superfine to best extra were purchased at $6 25@$6 75 ₩ bbl.

Southern is still saleable and firm, there having been 2,000 bbls. disposed of at $6 87½@$10 50 for mixed to extra ₩ bbl. About 450

A Chance for Spiritualists.

We have heard a great deal of late of Spiritualists, how they have found a key to unlock the gates of death and of the grave, that the entranced spirits may come forth from those somber realms, and perform feats to astonish and joky gaping crowds by the ground and joky tumbling, unequaled by the most expert professors of the ring. At first our wonder was excited chiefly by narratives of intoxicated chairs and unduly excited dining-tables. Bureaus and solid sideboards became cutters of fantastic elephantine capers, and inspired sofas rushed furiously through the air, winged by the spirits of our departed aunts.

But another phase was to come. The dead made revelations, gave counsels, instituted inquiries which greatly bothered the Medium. Table-rapping fell into disuse—at least in the higher circles; the slow process of orthographic communication was abandoned by the respectable oeluncti. Their spiritual clerks and secretaries were dismissed, as being unnecessary, to Yankee suppose, her can it be found in any other State, directly legalizing Slavery—it was only, according to Judge Matthews of Louisiana, "permitted and tolerated in the Colonies established in America by the mother country." And the same high authority, speaking, it must be borne in mind, from the bench, cites the learned Potnius as saying: "All things which have no locality (that is, are not technically *real estate*,) follow the person of the owner, and are governed by the law or custom which governs his person." Is Colorado, can it be found in any other State, "*permitted and tolerated in Colorado*," but the Federal Constitution. Now, it is needless to say that persons, though in possession, over foreign soil are subject to all the laws of that soil until they leave it. Their offences will be punished there; they will be tried by the laws prevailing there, and so sentenced. There is no principle more profoundly established in international and civil, as well as the common law, than that personal property is liable to the same conditions as the person. Mr. Justice Story (*Conf. of Laws*, p. 366) states the law on the subject, as cited the learned Protium as saying: "All things which have no locality (that is, are not technically *real estate*,) follow the person of the owner, and are governed by the law or custom which governs his person." Here is the whole principle of the law; and Mr. Wheaton, a precious social revel, which might be reprobated, but accurately all acts relating to the Slave trade and enumeration were worked as to describe the miserable misery as a social disorder requiring the interference of law with the fact, that it is the common law of Maryland, and no legal reputation of any description. Not. withstanding the fact that it is contrary to the law of nations to apprehend the Unity with which a legal reputation is so thrown away after a judicial reputation already irrecoverably lost. The fact of the seven stands special attention; for where property is *movable* is argued to be free from the control of local laws, and the law of nations is cited as authority, we are at a loss to apprehend the Unity with which a legal reputation is so thrown away after a judicial reputation already irrecoverably lost. The fact of the seven stands special attention; for where property is *movable* is argued to be free from the control of local laws, and the law of nations is cited as authority, we are at a loss to apprehend the Unity with which

Then this also was improved upon, and men found themselves inspired by some impressible individual to speak out to our coarser world the developments which might be supposed judicious to make. The soul of the medium, by some power hitherto unexplained, went asleep, and while in that comatose condition was replaced by the soul of somebody else, Judas, or Julian, or the late lamented Mr. Thomas Paine. And the body, honest, stupid, credulous creature, retained its tenement with the same passive strength the air, winged by the spirits of our departed aunts.

But another phase was to come. The deed made revelations, gave counsels, instituted inquiries which greatly bothered the Mediums. Table-rapping fell into disuse—at least in the higher circles; the slow process of orthographic communication was abandoned by the respectable oeluncti. Their spiritual clerks and secretaries were dismissed, as being unnecessary, to Yankee suppose, her can it be found in any other State, directly legalizing Slavery—it was only according to Judge Matthews of Louisiana, (Wheaton, p. 349,) as regard to a colonies, "*permitted and tolerated in Colorado*," but the Federal Constitution. Now, it is needless to say that persons, though in possession, over foreign soil are subject to all the laws of that soil until they leave it. Their offences will be punished there; they will be tried by the laws prevailing there, and so sentenced. There is no principle more profoundly established in international and civil, as well as the common law, than that personal property is liable to the same conditions as the person. Mr. Justice Story (*Conf. of Laws*, p. 366) states the law on the subject, as cited the learned Protium as saying: "All things which have no locality (that is, are not technically *real estate*,) follow the person of the owner, and are governed by the law or custom which governs his person." Here is the whole principle of the law; and Mr. Wheaton, a precious social revel, which might be reprobated, but accurately all acts relating to the Slave trade and enumeration were worked as to describe the miserable misery as a social disorder requiring the interference of law with the fact, that it is the common law of Maryland, and no legal reputation of any description. Not. withstanding the fact that it is contrary to the law of nations to apprehend the Unity with which a legal reputation is so thrown away after a judicial reputation already irrecoverably lost. The fact of the seven stands special attention; for where property is *movable* is argued to be free from the control of local laws, and the law of nations is cited as authority, we are at a loss to apprehend the Unity with which

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.
"A BOOK FOR EVERY BODY."
THE BEST BOOK EXTANT!
Now Ready, and for Sale by all Booksellers,
A BOOK FOR EVERY BODY.
CONTAINING
THE BIBLE, THE WHOLE BIBLE, AND NOTHING BUT THE BIBLE;
IN PLAIN AND LARGE TYPE,
WITH
THE NEW STAR OF THE SOUTH.
Each Book Bound in Leather, in a Neat and Substantial Manner, and Warranted to Last a Lifetime.
THE HIDDEN PATH.
A TALE OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.
By the Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."
Now Ready, and for Sale by all Booksellers

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a number of Protestant women. Also one in a very respectable family where a waiter is kept. Also a number of colored girls, with good recommendations, for general housework. Also a number of colored men, with good recommendations, for coachmen, gardeners, waiters, &c. Also a number of colored boys, for errands, to learn trades, &c. Apply at No. 147 Mercer-st., between Prince and Houston sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, to do chamber-work and washing, or housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Has no objection to go out of the city. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 147 Mercer-st., between Prince and Houston sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, to do chamber-work and sewing, or would do the housework of a small family; is willing to go to the country. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 123 Eliz.-st., near Bleecker-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as attention as chambermaid and tire-washer and ironer; can do French finishing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, to day, at No. 124 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As an experienced Waiter and Porter, as chambermaid and dressing-maid, or as a gentleman's servant, or as chambermaid and coachman; also, a first-class family cook, who has lived in the first families, and can produce the most satisfactory recommendations. Also, a first-class Waiter, who is capable of taking charge of a dining-room, and can produce the best of recommendations. Also, a first-class Coachman, who is perfectly efficient at his business. Apply at No. 16 Tillary-st., near Jay's office, Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as a good plain cook, a first-rate washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small private family; has the very best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 120 4th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American woman, as second nurse to rock and tend; thoroughly understands the business. Can be highly recommended. Wages no object. Address Nurse, Box 1,000 Herald Office. Or the address will be given. Call at No. 104 Ludlow-st., near Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing and housekeeping. The advertiser will be highly recommended from her last place. Can be seen until engaged at No 62 West 21st-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent young woman, as housekeeper. Would be willing to do chamber-work and fine washing and ironing. Has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 East 22d st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman in a family, as nurse; is a good seamstress; understands dressmaking, is also a good plain cook. The best of City references can be given. Can be seen or addressed to for two days, at No. 202 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable competent young Protestant woman; is a good plain cook and baker and a first-rate washer and ironer, or is willing to do general housework; no objection to the country; best of references. Call at No. 161 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English woman as seamstress and to do light chamber-work, or would go as waitress. The advertiser is a Protestant; her character is good. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 927 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young girl, as a seamstress or chambermaid, or to attend to children. Has the best of references. Apply to her present employer, at No. 209 West 30th st., between 8th and 9th sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls with good City references; one as a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiting-maid, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 756th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron, or to do the general housework of a small family; prefers City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 127 Varick-st., basement floor. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, to do chamber-work and sewing, or would do the housework of a small family; is willing to go to the country. Has lived two years and a half. Call at No. 123 Eliz.-st., near 4th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, to do chamber-work and sewing, or housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Has no objection to go out of the city. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 147 and 149, between 7th and 8th ave.

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SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as a good cook and baker, and willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 Mulberry-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as cook, washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years and a half. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 Mulberry-st.

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AUCTION SALES.

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MEDICAL.

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RAILROADS.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR THE SOUTH.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Objectionable Obstructions—Dodging the Law.

A few years ago, our City Fathers passed an Ordinance for the removal of all the old, dilapidated, cumbersome and unsightly wooden awning posts from Broadway, and the substitution of iron ones of limited dimensions.

That an important improvement in the appearance of that great thoroughfare was thus effected, we believe, was generally admitted. Probably the only parties dissatisfied with this new order of things consisted of certain enterprising individuals who had been in the habit, not only of plastering over every awning post with their hand-bills, but also encumbering a good portion of the sidewalks with their round, square and pyramidal sign-boards of towering height, that formerly intercepted the entire view on each side of Broadway, almost its entire length.

Until recently, we supposed that we had forever got rid of the nuisances and obstructions alluded to; but according to present indications, unless the authorities take the matter in hand, we shall soon have them as numerous as ever; for although no one may intend to violate the ordinance by again putting up wooden awning posts, either for their former legitimate purposes or to be used as mere sign-boards, many are trying to dodge the provisions of the law, by surrounding the iron posts with drain-like castings, upon which are painted, in vivid colors, the notices they wish to communicate to the passing pedestrian.

These, which afford no such grateful shade during the fervent season, ought, of course, to be protected from injury; they, *therefore*, receive the considerate attention and care of the same class of advertisers, who provide for them substantial enclosures, sufficiently capacious for their next fifty years' growth, and generously decorate each with "a coat of many colors." Designating whose pen can get rid of some dreadful publicity so by simple, chaste building lots for nothing, have your business taken for a quarter, realize a fortune in less than no time, or even "see the elephant" on the most commanding terms.

The nuisances to which we have referred, and others of a similar character, certainly demand the prompt and energetic attention of the "powers that be."

The Emigrant Aid Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article in your paper this morning, under the title, "The Dissensions of the Employment Society," was written under a serious misapprehension of the real state of the case, and if the writer had referred to the action of the Board of Managers, which was published in your paper on Monday last, they would have seen that great injustice was being done by the article in question to the gentlemen composing the membership and officers of that Society. On referring to that action, you will find that not only was the Society not dissolving, but simply its operations drawn within a smaller compass—on set in which they were fully justified, as well in the grounds thereon stated, as out of a just regard to the outstanding liberality accorded to them in its proper appreciation.

While the article in your paper contains much that would be perfectly just and appropriate if the premises assumed were correct, yet from the fact that they are not, its effect is harsh and unjust to the parties engaged, and its tendency is to affect most injuriously the Society in its restricted existence and operation. It was only a month in the season that the upper office was still open, and the business of the lower office for the time being suspended. For the present all the operations of the Society will be conducted at its upper office, Nos. 13 and 14 Astor House—where employés, both male and female, can be procured.

Whose remarks have been hastily penned, that they may find access to your paper of to-morrow, to correct the false impression your article (we have no doubt, unwittingly to yourself) must necessarily produce, and by inserting them you will but do justice to the cause of benevolence, as well as to the officers of that Society.

MORTIMER DE MOTTE,
Chairman of the Board of Managers.
PETER COOPER, President.
NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 12, 1855.

Vagrant Boys—A Dirty Nuisance.

A day or two ago, one of the Assistant Superintendents of Schools visited a school in the eastern part of the City, and made the following minute in the Visitors' Book:

"Visited the Primary Department of this school just before the time of dismission; found a number of vagrant boys assembling the school house with filth and various missiles, much to the annoyance of the lower departments especially. Such facts, daily coming under my observation in my visits to the schools, show the necessity of a denial from the Police to protect our children, male and female, and especially the female teachers, who are often assaulted by manly grown up boys of the most rude and boisterous habits. The male teachers and janitor are now in pursuit of the above boys who caused the present disturbance, which, by a little vigilance of the proper authorities, need not have occurred."

Citizens and strangers have sometimes wondered how the fronts of some of our school-edifices became so sadly defaced, but the above throws some light on the subject. It would seem that our officious and enlightened police, following up, doubtless, some old habits, very seldom go within gun-shot of a school-house. Every one of our churches—except Dr. Prentiston's—has a policeman detailed to watch and protect it, and this is well; but there is ten times the necessity for one in front of each of our schools during school hours, to protect the premises from the ravages of the young "outside barbarians." Close proximity to our educational institutions will certainly not inflict serious injury upon some of our policemen.

Trial of Life-Boats.

Monday morning last, at 11 o'clock, was the time appointed for the final test of the boats before the Committee at the Navy-Yard. At the stated hour the boats were at the rendezvous, and the Committee shortly after arrived. Berdan's Compressible Life-boat, twelve feet long, was subjected to a very severe test: she was opened and launched inside of two minutes; then fifteen men got into her and two sixty-four pound weights were suspended from one side, and she was towed into the stream with the weights attached. After this five hundred pounds dead weight, (equal to the weight of twenty persons in the water,) was placed in her, and 256 pounds dead weight suspended from one side, (equal to the weight of all the persons who could hold on from the outside,) then she was filled with water, and she still floated with gunwales six or eight inches above the water. A Francis boat, eighteen feet long, was then tested, by filling her with water and attaching the same weights to her, but she sank. The other boats present were inspected by the Committee, and will probably be spoken of in their report, which is promised this week.

☞ Professor Dalton's introductory to the Winter Course of Lectures, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was attended by a crowd that completely filled the upper theatre of the old building, No. 67 Crosby-street. About thirty ladies were present. At 8 o'clock, Dr. Alex. H. Stevens, the President, stated that this was the sixty-ninth anniversary of the College. Dr. Hunter recited an impressive prayer. Eight young gentlemen received the honors of the University, at the hands of Dr. Stevens, in the usual manner. The Doctor stated that he was about to retire into private life, and gave a brief outline of his professional career. This he did in a very feeling manner, and addressed himself very pertinently to his young friends thus inducted into professional practice. Dr. Dalton delivered the Introductory. His matter was so pleasing, and his style so easy, as to secure the closest attention and elicit at its termination the warmest applause.

☞ Mayor Wood announces with much exultation that he has sent back four criminals to Germany, who had been sent here by the authorities of Mecklenburg. The facts as elicited by his Honor in regard to one of the men were as follows:—He was a blacksmith by trade, and work being scarce in his native city, he went to Gustrow, (Schwerin,) where, however, work was no better. Being thus unable to support himself, he and his companions (who were in the same predicament) were sent to this country, each being provided with a ticket by railroad to Milwaukee, and five or ten dollars in money. In the West, with a good trade and sober habits, they would have become valuable citizens; but our worthy Mayor, in his wisdom, thought fit to send them back to Europe, where the poor fellows will sink lower and lower in pauperism.

☞ Hon. Townsend Harris, formerly President of the Board of Education, and to whom the earliest idea of establishing our Free Academy is accredited, sails to-day in the *Pacific* for the East. President Pierce has recently appointed him Plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty of commerce with the Kingdom of Siam, and after that to proceed to Simoda, Japan, with the rank of Consul General to that Empire. The Faculty of the Free Academy and other warm friends have had recently painted a portrait of Mr. Harris for the Hall, to be placed in the Hall of the Board of Education, to accompany those portraits of DeWitt Clinton and Mr. E. C. Benedict.

Mr. Harris has spent the last seven years in the East, and has sent to the cabinets of the Free Academy many valuable specimens of Oriental antiquities.

☞ Lorenzo C. Carver confesses his cowardice, relating matters personal to himself, and interesting only to them of the indicted who seek to quash their indictments on the ground of the Foreman's residence out of town. We judge from it that he considers his duty as Sheriff as in New-York, though he has resided some also in Flushing, and that if he was happy enough to change his City there this year it was no more from good luck than any right that he claims to assert.

☞ The Episcopal Board of Missions will commence its annual session this morning, in St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place. The Sermon before the Board will be delivered this evening in the new Trinity Chapel, on Madison-square and Twenty-fifth-street, by Rev. Mr. Nicholson, of Cincinnati; and to-morrow evening a general Missionary meeting will be held in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street.

☞ An Irish apple-woman and a German candy peddler quarreled sadly—corner of Chatham and Chambers streets—as to the best right to a certain stand on the sidewalk. Sam with a "scar" on separated the combatants and their several stores of goods by a few yards, gave them some good advice, and went his rounds, urging everybody to get out to-night and ratify in the Park.

☞ Alderman Cornelius Brokaw died at his residence in Jersey City, Monday morning. Mr. Brokaw was a member of the firm of Bennett & Brokaw, No. 4 Front-street, and was highly respected in his business and social relations. He was aged about 40 years.

☞ Whatever alien intends to vote at the next Election must needs get out his papers 10 days before said Election. Yesterday the Clerks of the County were run down with applicants for naturalization papers.

☞ A score of lads stuck under everybody's nose yesterday a handbill of Sam's about Election, and advertising the ratification meeting in the Park to-night. A desperate effort is made to get a big meeting.

☞ The New-York Historical Society propose to lay to-day with appropriate ceremony, at 3½ o'clock P. M., the corner stone of their library edifice, on Second-avenue and Eleventh-street.

☞ We don't hear yet what part of the City is to be blessed as the residence of O. A. Brownson. But he comes—that, they say, is sure.

☞ Owing to the fact that the American Institute omitted to advertise it, the Farmers' Club failed in getting up a meeting yesterday.

☞ M. C. Ossanyon will deliver his first lecture at the Mercantile Library to-morrow evening. Subject—"Turkey, Origin of the Osmanlis," &c.

☞ Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of Chocolate manufactured in Massachusetts is sold in America every year.

☞ Boys, don't be dressing in women's clothes and perambulating the streets. A chap was arrested for it yesterday.

☞ Newburyport, Mass., has contributed near $1,000 for the sufferers at Portsmouth and Norfolk.

☞ Nothing special done at the meeting of the Board of Governors yesterday.

☞ There has not been a single patient in the Small-Pox Hospital during the past six weeks.

Fires.

The milk depôt of Harvey Rice, No. 22 Avenue D, was slightly damaged by fire at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

A fire broke out in the oil store of Polhemus & Bylle, in Rutger-street, two doors from South-street, at 7½ o'clock last evening. Damage trifling. It originated from the carelessness of a clerk.

Drowned.

Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday, upon the body of Wm. Bartline, a child, three years of age, who was found drowned on Monday evening, in a hole filled with water in the garden attached to the residence of his parents, in Fifty-second-street, near Eleventh-avenue. The child had been missing about two hours before his body was discovered as above. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

☞ A verdict of "disease of the heart" was rendered yesterday in the case of John McGowan, an employe of *Tribune* newspaper, who fell dead in Barclay-street on Monday afternoon.

HUNTER ON INHALATION.

Proofs of the Cure of Pulmonary Disease.

[*Continued.*]

CASE OF ASTHMA.

LETTER NO. X.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: Of all the chronic diseases to which the lungs are subject, there is perhaps not one which is more certainly curable, or which manifests more speedily the beneficial influence of direct treatment than Spasmodic Asthma. Except in those aggravated forms of this disease in which the air cells and bronchial tubes of the diseased part are already disorganized and destroyed, cure is almost certain to follow a steady and proper use of remedies by Inhalation. A successful issue in cases of very long standing—as fifteen, twenty, and even thirty years—is only a question of time.

New-York, Aug. 18, 1855.

Dr. R. Hunter—*Dear Sir:* I have much pleasure in giving you the following statement of my case for publication; it was my own intention to have communicated these facts to the public press, but they will probably be more likely to attract the notice of the public in connection with your writings, than if standing alone; and as all I desire by their publicity is, that others, who may be similarly afflicted with myself, should be encouraged to follow a course of treatment from which I have derived such material relief, the more readers I have the better.

For several years past I suffered from pains in the chest, accompanied by a sense of constriction and difficulty of breathing. During the Winter of 1853 and 1854, I coughed incessantly, and in the Autumn of 1854 I was attacked with very great shortness of breath. The oppression, sense of suffocation, and wheezing were intolerable, and scarcely ever left me. I could not walk a block without stopping to gain breath. I became greatly reduced in flesh, and did not, at that time, weigh more than one hundred and fifteen pounds. What I raised was yellowish in the morning, and as the day progressed, it became white and frothy. I was unable to attend to my business, and considered myself to be fast running down; an opinion which, I now learn, all my friends also entertained. I had experienced no relief from every plan of treatment recommended by my physician, and in despair of recovery, I determined to try your treatment by Inhalation, and commenced in September, 1854. I soon experienced very sensible relief. During the second month this became very manifest. At the end of three months I was able to walk down town, and look after my business. At the end of six months I discontinued treatment, and found that I had gained in weight thirty-five pounds, weighing then one hundred and fifty pounds. The most remarkable improvement was noticeable in every respect. I was able to walk ten miles without fatigue—could run up a ladder, or up stairs to the top of a five-story house, without my breath being affected in a greater degree than other people—could converse easily for any length of time without inconvenience and fatigue, and have continued to enjoy the same exemption from suffering ever since.

My case is very well known to my father, Mr. Silas B. Furbush, No. 199 Wooster-street, and Mr. William W. Hyatt—office No. 220 West Broadway, to whom you may refer any one who desires information, or to Your obedient servant,

SILAS S. FURBUSH, No. 815 Thompson-street.

It affords me much gratification to place the above letter before the public, in succession to the one published yesterday from Dr. Close. It is equally explicit and satisfactory, and requires no further explanation.

[*To be continued.*]

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs,
New-York, Oct. 17, 1855. No. 832 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—To-night another talent programme of attraction, at this favored house, Mr. J. R. Scott appearing in his great "Rob Roy;" Mr. J. H. Allen in the comedy of "My Aunt," and Miss. Bowers, Mr. Fox, Mlle. Theresa, &c., in the grand pantomime of the "Magic Pills." Go early if you wish good places.

Rev. Sanborn on the Inhalation of Cold Medicated Vapors for the Treatment of Lung and Throat Diseases.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: I shall commence to-morrow the publication of a series of letters in your paper, from Physicians in various parts of the country, in relation to the *originality* of the Inhalation of Cold Medicated Vapors: the *correctness* of their use in point of *theory*; and the *success* attending their employment, as observed in their own practice, and experienced by others under their observation. Let the public read these clear and pointed expressions of opinions, from responsible and able Physicians, and then judge of the *efficacy* and *safety* of Inhalation in the *new form* in which I have presented it to the profession and to the public.

I will here add that I shall be most happy to give the *names* and *places of residence* of persons in this City who *have been* or *are* under my treatment; as the best and most *satisfactory* evidence of its superior efficacy in the treatment of Pulmonary Diseases.

Respectfully yours, G. D. SANBORN, M. D.,
Physician to the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street.

[Communicated.]

An Outrage.

Mr. Editor: Hearing through a friend of mine last Tuesday, 9th inst., that Mlle. Rachel was to take a benefit on Monday, 15th inst., I immediately secured two seats, for which I paid four dollars. *The receipt stated I was entitled to two specified seats on a certain sofa.* Upon calling for my tickets, her agent exacted an additional two dollars, having in the meantime raised the prices in *consequence of the benefit.* I remonstrated amidst an uproar of discontent from others similarly situated. The reply was, they did not know of the benefit. I can prove by a French gentleman who threw up thirty-five tickets that this assertion is false. Several parties similarly swindled offered to join me in a suit against the agent. Is there no redress for this shameful proceeding?

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

THE NEW ELECTRICAL REMEDY.

By combining Atmospheric Inhalation of the Odor of Olive Tar, (which odor is Electrified Oxygen,) with the external application of Olive Tar,

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS

are at once relieved and cured.

No Infectious nor Contagious disease can be *taken, or communicated,* where the Odor of Olive Tar is perceptible.

Sold at 50 cents a bottle by all Druggists, and at the Company's Depôt, Nos. 22 and 24 New-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Nerves, Muscles, and Joints

Immediately relieved, and permanently cured, by applying

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

Pain cannot exist where this Great Electrical Remedy is applied.

Sold at 50 cents a bottle by all Druggists, and at the Company's Depôt, Nos 22 and 24 New-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

SPEEDILY AND RADICALLY CURED, BY APPLYING

STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR OINTMENT,

which is made by mixing equal parts of J. R. Stafford's Olive Tar, with fresh rendered Mutton Tallow. This Ointment is sold at 25 cents a bottle by all Druggists, and at the Company's Depôt, Nos. 22 and 24 New-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

Matthew Vanderhoof,
No. 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Dupno's invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by Hegeman, Clark & Co., No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; C. Adamson, No. 606 Broadway; L. Leroy, No. 771 Broadway; H. Tremmen, No. 29 Whitehall-street; Dellue & Co., No. 635 Broadway; John Meakim, No. 497 Broadway; C. J. Cook, No. 41 Canal-street; S. R. Smith, No. 42 Greenwich-street; T. H. Wadstaff, No. 266 Greenwich-street; C. Smith, No. 377 Greenwich-street. Boxes, with name and trade mark in full on each. Price 25 cents. As wholesale by Stephen Paul & Co., No. 149 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Richardson & Boynton's Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of Boynton's Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gentlemen who value comfort and prize health, will find at Ray's Family Hosiery and Under-garment Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery, Merino, Silk and Woolen Undershirts and Drawers, recommended by the Faculty as the reliable garment for protecting the health and promoting the comfort of the wearer.

James E. Ray's Family Hosiery and
Undergarment Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery,
near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment, and His Majesty the King of Sardinia.—Permission was given for the sale of these wonderful medicines in Sardinia, by saving His Majesty, by their means, of an ulcer on the leg. Any wound or ulcer will readily yield to their mighty influence.

[Advertisement.]

The New Pen and Pencil Case (Lowne's Patent,) lately issued by Wilmarth, No. 44 Maiden Lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and durability, as well as its convenience and simplicity, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy an examination.

[Advertisement.]

Chandeliers.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Warerooms, Nos. 35 and 37 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade. Mitchell, Bailey & Co., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

Cloaks and Talmas.—Velvet, Moire Antique, Satin and Cloth Cloaks in great variety, together with a large stock of Gray Cloth Talmas, at low prices.

S. & M. E. Towle & Co.,
Columbian Hall, No. 261 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Cambric and Swiss Collars and sleeves in sets, very rich, from $3 to $10 a set. Also, a large stock of cambric collars 2s., and 2s. 6d. each.

Columbian Hall, No. 261 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Two thousand French worked Collars, new style just received, at 2s., 2s. 6d. each, worth 6s.

Columbian Hall, No. 261 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be secured by using the "*Balm of Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price only fifty cents. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Blake's Patent Fire-Proof Paint, No. 110 Pearl-street. *See advertisement in another column.*

Horrible Casualty—Five Persons Burned.—A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from Buckland, Va., states that on the night of the 14th a negro house, belonging to John Hill Carter, of Fairland, was burned down, and five out of six persons who were asleep in it were burned to ashes; two men, one woman, and two children. The adults were in a state of intoxication at bed time.

There was a heavy frost in New-Orleans last week, and it was generally prevalent along the coast.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. Dr. Reid, Charles W. Cheney, of Manchester, N. H., and Elizabeth A., second daughter of James H. Muirhead, of this City.

DIED.

☞ In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, William Henry, in the 20th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his uncle, Calvin B. Henry, No. 328 Houston-st., without notice.

In this City, on Monday, Oct. 15, of inflammation of the bowels, Mrs. Maria M. Burgess, in the 44th year of her age, wife of Capt. John J. Burgess, and daughter of the late Captain Mark Leach.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 249 8th st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 15, Elizabeth Hicks, widow of the late George Hick, in the 84th year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family, are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, Oct. 17, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 146 Hicks-st.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 14, at No. 118 Ewen-st., Conrad Strohmeyer, aged 76 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Dobb's Ferry, Westchester County, on Monday, Oct. 15, of whooping-cough, Annie, daughter of M. H. and Ann Maria Mower, aged 2 years and 4 months.

At Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday, Oct. 5, Virginia Hamer, aged 28 years.

San Francisco and Honolulu papers please copy.

At Hempstead, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 16, Miss Annah W. Greene, daughter of Rev. Nathaniah Greene, in the 87th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of Mrs M. H. Thompson, Hempstead, L. I., on Thursday, Oct. 18 at 2 P. M.

At Saratoga Springs, on Monday, Oct. 15, Cornelius P. Brokaw Esq., of Jersey City, of the firm of Bennett & Brokaw, of this City.

His funeral will be attended this day, (Wednesday,) 17th inst., at Somerville, N. J. His remains may be seen by his friends from 8½ to 9 o'clock A. M. in the Dutch Reformed Church, Jersey City—Rev. Mr. Van Cleft—of which organization he was a worthy officer and member.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 16.

$3,000 Ohio 6s, '60	104½	100	Erie Railroad		32
1,000 Tennessee 6s, '90	90	400	do	b60	32½
1,000 do	90½	100	do	b30	32½
11,000 Indiana State 5s	82	200	do	s60	32½
1,000 Virginia 6s	97½	200	do	c	32
10,000 do	b10	97½	400	do	32½
1,000 do	s3	97½	100	do	b30
5,000 Missouri 6s	s3	92	100	do	b10
5,000 do	s30	92	100	do	32½
10,000 do		92½	100	do	s30
10,000 do		92½	50	do	32½
5,000 do		92½	200	do	s30
5,000 Nor 1st M. bds	c	90	100	do	b10
2,000 Erie Con. Bds '71, 6%		89	200	Hudson River R.	s10
1,000 Erie Con. Bds '71, 6%		89	600	Reading Railroad	93
2,000 Erie Bonds '71, 6%		88	200	do	s30
3,000 N Y & N H Rs '65		93	200	do	s30
2,000 Hud. R. 1st M. Rs.	102½	600	do	s30	37½
2,000 do	s30	102½	100	do	b30
10,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bs.		91	100	do	b15
5,000 do	s30	91	300	do	c
25,000 do	s30	92	300	do	b3
15,000 do	s30	92½	200	do	s30
5,000 do	b15	92½	200	do	s30
5,000 do		92½	100	do	b30
50,000 do		92½	100	do	b30
2,000 Hud Riv. 2d M. Rs.	92	50	Hud. Riv. R. R.	s30	37½
2,000 do	s6	92½	50	do	c
800 N. Y Cen 7s	102½	100	do	b60	37½
200 Gard. Gold Mine	b30	1	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b3
24 0	b3	97	47	do	s3
5 Metropolitan Bank	100	40	do	s3	99½
50 Del & Hud Canal Co	126	100	Ills. Cen. R. R.	s30	90
100 Nic. Trans. Co	s3	18½	200	do	s3	90½
300 do	b10	18½	100	do	s30	90
50 do	b10	18½	100	do	s3	90
50 Penn. Coal Co	100	183	Galena and Chi R. R.	122
100 Cumb Coal Co	s30	27½	795	Cle & To R R		33
250 do	b10	27	400	do	b60	34
200 do	b10	27½	100	do	s15	33
200 do	c	27	29	Chi & Rock I. R. R.		93
400 do	c	27	100	do	s3	94

Between Boards.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction, by Simeon Draper:

$1,000 Kentucky 6s, 1879.....100
500 Indiana Canal Stock, Principal, ⅋ cent.....6
150 Indiana Canal Stock, Interest, ⅋ cent.....6
150 Preferred Stock Wabash and Erie Canal.....32
80 Six ⅋ Cent. Loan Wabash and Erie Canal 76
4,000 Cumberland Coal Co 6s, 1864.....Int. added 83
4,000 Little Miami R. R. 1st mort.....Int. added 83½
5,000 Cal., Piqua and Ind. R. R. 1st M...Int. added 73
70 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank.....125
20 shares Bank of New-York.....116
120 shares Bowery Insurance Co.....183@181
59 shares New-Jersey Railroad.....126@125½
105 shares Broadway Bank.....122
50 shares Broadway Bank.....121
50 shares Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co.....70
20 shares Park Fire Insurance Co.....99½@99½
20 shares Commonwealth Insurance Co.....99½@99

Second Board.

$2,000 Virginia 6s	97½	50	Canton Company	s60	35½
4,500 Indiana State 5s	s2	97	100	Cleve & Tol. R. R.	s30	37
30,000 Missouri 6s	89	5	Panama Railroad		104
10,000 do	89½	6	do		104½
25,000 Ill Cen. R R 8 ⅋	91½	100	Erie Railroad	b10	32½
5,000 do	s2	91½	200	do	s30	32½
5,000 do	b30	91½	200	do	s30	32½
5,000 do	s30	91	100	do	b3	32½
775 Niear. Trans. Co	18½	100	Reading Railroad	b30	93
200 do	s60	18½	600	do	94
248 Cumberland Coal Co	27	3	Mich So. & N. I. R. R.	93
200 do	b60	27½	5	Galena & Chic. R. R.	122
200 do	27	200	Harlem Railroad	20
100 do	27				

Tuesday, Oct. 16—P. M.

The safe arrival this afternoon of the second California steamer of 20th September, with a Gold freight of $1,395,832, affords satisfaction. The total of treasure by the two routes is $1,857,000, exclusive of Dust and Coin in the hands of passengers, and some $60,000 Specie drafts on the Government Treasury. Most of these large remittances will go into Bank, and add to the increasing comfort of the Money Market. There was not much difficulty to-day in effecting loans at call, and the offerings at Bank are, considering the activity of trade, quite moderate. On the other hand, the demand for Foreign Exchange was something more liberal than expected for the packet to-morrow, and the supply and variety of Sterling bills not so large as for the steamer of last week. The rates for prime signatures are 109@108¾ ⅋ cent. A prominent shipping house drew heavily on Barings at 108¾ net, and transient Bank Bills were done at 109¼@108¾. The regular Bankers connected with the English trade are drawing at 109. France range 5.18¾@5.16¼ bankers' and select commercial bills. Ordinary Produce Exchange is bought by the Bankers at 109¼@109¾ on London; 5.20@5.18¾ on Paris. Our quotations are all for 60-day bills. Short sight on Paris 5.12½@5 13¾. The steamer takes very little Specie. Money at call 7 ⅋ cent.; on paper, outside of Bank, 8@9 ⅋ cent. The Stock Market is stronger for State and Railway Loans, and Western Road shares, and a fraction weaker on Erie and Reading shares. Panamas improved to 104 ⅋ cent. The Road is doing well, and its freight business on the increase from Flour adventures made to Chili—where crop is short—and to Australia. The speculation is not very decided in Cumberland Coal or Transit shares, although the friends of both stocks are endeavoring to create a favorable impression of the affairs of the Companies. In regard to Cumberland, the talk is that the mortgage debt, due early in 1856, will be paid off by the sale of part of the landed and coal estate of the Company—say to the value of $600,000. The Transit Company held their annual meeting yesterday, and the managers reported their steamship property worth $2,439,000. The Debt of the Company is $259,000; Coal on hand and cash assets, $310,000. No dividend was declared and none promised, nor have we any means of judging the intrinsic value or revenue-paying capacity of the steamship property assumed to be worth about 30 ⅋ cent. of the eight millions nominal capital now selling in the market at 18½ ⅋ cent. In regard to dividend, the concern does not appear to be much worse off than the Pacific Mail Company, nor so completely in the background as the United States Mail Company, hence to Aspinwall. They are all great affairs in the item of gross receipts, as the immense passenger business to and from California sufficiently demonstrates, but the money earned, like *the fabled tracks to the lion's den, goes only one* way—and that way not to the profit of the stockholders. *The general market this afternoon* closed steady. The advance on Missouri State Stocks from last week is 3 ⅋ cent.; cash sales at the *Second Board* at 90 ⅋ cent. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $68,209, and paid out $116,935. The regular balance now stands, $7,059,569.

The new Board of Directors of the New-York and Erie Road yesterday reelected Mr. Homer Ramsdell their President, and Mr. Samuel Marsh, pVice-President. The Treasurer, Mr. Drew, and Secretary, Mr. Marsh, are also continued. The President of the New-York Central, Mr. Erastus Corning, and Mr. E. C. Litchfield, of the Southern Michigan Company, sail for Europe to-morrow in the steamer *Pacific*. They go out on private—not official—business. The announced resignation—alluded to by one of the morning papers—of Mr. Corning is without foundation in fact. Mr. C. will be absent when the annual meeting of the Stockholders takes place in December but it is not expected that they will desire to make the change; though he will leave them entirely free, so far as his wishes have been expressed, to dispose of the question to their liking. We hear of private sales of the Central Stock, to-day, of 242 shares at 95¼, and 250 shares at 95¾ ⅋ cent.

The following quotations of certain leading State and other securities dealt in or known to the European market, are made for the packet to-morrow, from the Money Circulars of Messrs. Carmann & Co., and others, and from the latest sales at the Stock Exchange:

BONDS AND SHARES.

U. States 6s of 1867-8	116	Kentucky	100
N. York State 6s, long	120	Illinois	104
Ohio, 1860	100	Indiana	93
Ohio, 1870	114	Missouri	90
Virginia	97½	Tennessee	97
Georgia	100	N. Carolina	90½
California	86	Louisiana	93
Erie Shares	35½	N. Y. Central Shares	95½
Erie 7s, 1875	93½	New-York Central 6s	91½
Erie 7s, 1863	94½	New-York Central 7s	102
Panama	104	Reading	94½
Cincinnati 6s	93	Philadelphia 6s	93½
San Francisco 10s	103	New-York City 5s, long	99

EXCHANGES—BANKERS.

London	109¼@109	Bremen	78¼@78¾
Paris	5.16¼@5.17½	Hamburg	36 @36½
Amsterdam	40½@ 41¼		

The Canada's News at Cincinnati.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A paragraph appeared in your Commercial department of Monday morning in regard to the complaints of the Cincinnati press about the receipt of the *Canada's* news. As it is calculated to convey to the reader an unjust impression of the matter of which it speaks, I hope you will allow me to append to it a few words of explanation: The facts in the case are these: The *Canada* arrived at Halifax late on Tuesday evening, but owing to some unexplained, but most provoking blunder, the parcel containing our Liverpool correspondent's budget of commercial and general intelligence could not be found on board the steamer. In this dilemma, the Halifax agent of the Associated Press was obliged to look elsewhere for materials from which to form his dispatch. The best use was made of such as could be found but, of course, the report was in many respects incomplete; and besides this the mishap had the effect of delaying the news so that it was 10 o'clock before this first word reached New-York. As soon as the news came to hand, here, it was copied out and immediately re-sent over the wires as far West, South and North as could be reached that night, and the news was published in the papers of Wednesday morning at all points between this City and Chicago and St. Louis. Why it did not also appear in the Cincinnati papers is a mystery to me, as no orders touching the time of its publication were sent from here, saving the usual request to hold the news strictly private until the usual hour of publishing the morning papers, when, as usual, it was intended to have it placed before the whole public at the same instant. If there was any blunder in the delivery of the news to the Cincinnati papers, it could and would have been explained to the editor of the *Commercial*, if he had seen fit to apply to the proper quarter in that city.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* complains, also, that the Liverpool market was wrongly reported—the dispatch having stated that "Breadstuffs were *materially* unchanged," whereas, the *Commercial* says, "the fact was, that they had materially advanced." Now, the dispatch was really written, "Breadstuffs *essentially* unchanged," and this was the correct expression of the tone of the Liverpool market, so far, at least, as we were enabled to learn it on that evening. Nor was that expression far from being precisely correct; nor has the Cincinnati *Commercial* the shadow of any authority for its assertion, that "Breadstuffs had materially advanced." Dennistoun & Co., and several other highly respectable Liverpool houses, speaking of breadstuffs, say: "The market closed quietly but firmly, at about the rates of last week for all articles except Yellow Corn, which is about one shilling dearer." In other words, and as we reported it, *the market is essentially unchanged.* The expression, "*materially* unchanged, as my dispatch is made to read, carries on its face the evidence of a telegraphic or typographical blunder, which no one at all conversant with newspaper matters could have failed to perceive.

D. H. CRAIG,
Agent Associated Press.

Money Circular for England.

Per Pacific.] New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1855.

The fluctuations in the Stock Market during the past fortnight have been unimportant. The transactions have been moderately large, but mostly of a speculative character, the great activity in general business diverting the means and attention of capitalists to a considerable extent from stock investments, and the orders for foreign account continuing very limited. Money is easier. The position of the Banks has been materially strengthened by a further reduction of loans and an increase in their specie balances. Exchange on Europe has declined below the point at which remittances of gold can be made at a profit, and the larger part of the receipts from California are now retained in the country. Under these circumstances an early rate from the stringency which has existed for the last few weeks among the stock operators is generally anticipated; but the tenor of the late financial advices from London and Paris produces some uneasiness. In the quotations of State Stocks the only changes shown by the annexed list are an advance of 1 ⅋ cent. in Tennessee, and a decline of 2 ⅋ cent. in Missouri 6's. The supply of the latter has been in excess of the demand, and under large forced sales the price on the 10th inst. was depressed to 87 ⅋ cent. A new issue of $1,250,000 New-York State 6's, 1872, will be negotiated on 24th inst. Railroad securities are generally firm. The traffic on all the leading finished lines is very large, and the earnings for September, as will be seen by the returns given below, show, generally, a consid